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40 CONSTITUTION WATER THREE TIMES A DAY, HT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CA-TARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES,

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For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular. PROPOSALS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1890. The the use of the U.S. Army, one hundred and the thousand pounds of manufactured plut to bacco of the U.S. Army, one hundred and the thousand pounds of manufactured plut to bacco of the thousand pounds will be considered. One-half of the tobacco contracted for with any hidder to be delivered within thirty days after notification of award, balance within sixty days. Proposals will be received for delivery at the Substance Depots in Washington, New York, St. Louis, or Chicago; the depot at which it is proposed to deliver must be specifications and conditions relative to the losseco required, and forms of proposals, may be obtained upon application to the Depot Commissary of substance in Washington, Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Chicago. A copy of the specification and conditions, together with a copy of this afvertisement, must be attached to each proposal, be referred.

\$100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Hornia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER KE-ENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUBS, patented July 1, 1828. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, the passes of the passes of

OCEAN NAVIGATION. STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 860 to 35, according to accommodation. Second Cabin. Broadway, N. Y., and Ed Randolph-st., Chicag JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD. N Terk London Paris, samers sail every Saturday from New York for hampion and Bremen. Passengers booked for don and Paris at lowest rates. VIES OF PASSAGE—From New York to South-40n, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, second cabin, 30; steeringe, 33. Return tickets reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling as, N.Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-Applies for Chicago.

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ffield Scientific School of Yale College. ress in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil Pynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Gy, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in Generaline Studies, with English, French, and German, ical Economy, History, etc. For particulars adpended to the Company of the Compa

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Dicago & Northwestern Railway Company

nnual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bond of this Company for the election of Director to law, and for the transaction of such other as may come before said meeting, will be the office of the Company in Chicago of DAY, JUNE 39 NEXT, at 1 o'clock p. m books close April 30th inst. and reopen June Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by authon.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

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MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate in Chicago. Improved preferred. MEAD & COE., 149 La-Salle-st.



OF THE **SLEEPLESS CLOTHIERS**

To induce people to see the inside, "by daylight," of their beautiful store, and to see "by daylight" their beautiful goods. Don't you feel some acquainted with these Toilers for trade? Is it necessary to state that 'tis Willoughby, Hill & Co. we mean when we say 'Sleepless' Toilers for

Every dollar you exspend in these dark, gloomy, Eastern Branch Clothing Stores that surround us is lost to you, yours, and Chicago forever, as it is sent daily to New York and Boston, where the proprietors live and spend their money. Now Wil-loughby, Hill & Co. can't keep a cent; takes about all they can make to advertise and fix up their stores. But the MONEY is SPENT in "CHICAGO." If they save a dollar 'tis invested in "CHI-CAGO." Willoughby, Hill & Co. believe in "Chicago," talk "Chicago," wherever they go in any enterprise that will benefit "Chicago." Willoughby, Hill & Co. are more than ready to do their part, or all their invester. for all their interests are CENTERED in "CHICAGO." We also respectfully request you to take the trouble to see if our goods and prices are right, and you can see how that is in this way : You can take any goods in our store around to other stores, and if 'tis for your interest to bring them back to us your money shall be pleasantly returned to you, for we don't "NEED," "WANT," or "ASK" for anybody's money unless we can give in return a "FULL," "FAIR," and

"JUST" equivalent for the same. "E Pluribus 'Chicago.'" TROUBLE "BRUIN

For these Eastern Branch Clothing Stores that surround Willoughby, Hill & Co., corner Madison and Clark-sts., "Day-light Clothing House;" also Immense Store, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.; also cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. All open till nine. See you again, perhaps.

Lost, Thursday afternoon, a Certified Check, dated April 29, 1830, drawn by the undersigned on the Mer-chanic Savings Loan & Trust Co., to the order of W P. Johnson, Esq., Co. Col., for the sum of \$2,334.44. Payment has been stopped, and all persons are caudoned against negotiating the same. The finder, returning the check to my office, will be compensated for his trouble. SAM'L GEHR. Office No. 4, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

very desirable two-story and basement flouse, on ty-ninth-st, modern improvements, etc., &5 or th, or will be sold very cheap, and only small payment required. H. MAYNARD, Room 2, &6 Washington-st, from 10 to 3 o clock.

FOR RENT. No. 387 West Adams-st.

Has 11 rooms, bath-rooms, closets, and attic. - Large lot and good barn. TURNER & BOND, 122 Washington-st.

TO RENT

A large front room on the second floor, in the Pike Building, opposite the Palmer House. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st. FOR LEASE. THE WINDSOR HOTEL,

This new, splendid Hotel, completely and expensively furnished, and IN FULL OPERATION, is offered for lease. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, President Windsor Hotel Co.

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SEAT RENTALS
This (FRIDAY) Evening, at 8 o'clock. FOR SALE.

SALT FOR SALE.

Second Salt for land fertilizing; better than new, as it contains more or less animal matter. Price, \$6.00 per ton. CHICAGO PACKING & PROVISION CO., 15 Chamber of Commer



CORRECT STYLES MAN AND BOY.

Boys' School, Military, and Bicycle Caps, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50. CHAS. W. BARNES,

Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Spring Style, on hand or made to order. Superior Quality. Price, \$5. At BARNES' Hat-Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building)

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wood Seeks Exoneration of His Record on Hurd's Bill.

The Report from the Sub-Committee Made Without Recommendation.

Backers of the Iniquitous Bill Confident It Will Go Through.

Finley's Statement Regarding the Anonymous Springer Letter.

says an Amendment of Carlisle's Bill, And Makes a Savage Attack on

McKenzie, of Kentucky, Es-

Committee. Threatened Invasion of the Ute Reservation by Mining

Prospecters.

the Ways and Means

Steps to Prevent the Movement.

HURD'S BILL.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TRYING TO AVOID A RECORD.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TRYING TO AVOID A RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29,—"Go in, gentlemen, and find out all about it. You can inquire of members of the Committee. The Committee has passed a resolution exonerating me; meantime you may see it, but I suppose you'd rather publish a pack of lies procured from unofficial sources." With this heated and scornfully defiant statement, Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, greeted representatives of the press who were in attendance at the door of that committee-room this morning. After delivering this pronunciamento, Mr. Wood, in high dudgeon, left the amused journalists whom he had hoped to crush by his scorn. The news was not so easily accessible as Mr. Wood had indicated, as an officious underofficial who holds a temporary position during the illness of his courteous chief declined at first to permit the resolution to be seen. Later in the day, however, it was obtained, and what its effect may be upon any member of the Ways and Means Committee it will be Yer the public to determine. ever, it was obtained, and what its effect may be upon any member of the Ways and Means Committee it will be for the public to determine. Fernando Wood certainly appears greatly in-censed at the members of the press in general, who he seems to think are in league against him. It will be observed that the tone of the resolu-tion furnished by the Associated Press plainly states that the members of the Sub-Committee agreed to have the Hurd bill

REPORTED PRO FORMA
without recommendation, so that it should have
the first consideration in the whole Committee.
This is exactly the information that was not furnished to the members at the time the first pub-This is exactly the information that was not furnished to the members at the time the first publications were made. On the contrary, from publications in different newspapers, it appears that the impression was conveyed that the report that was to be made, or that had been made, upon the Hurd Canadian Railway bill was an authoritative official favorable report from the Sub-Committee. It now appears officially from the resolution which Fernando Wood thinks exculpates him from stock-jobbing that the report was simply a pro forma report to the whole Committee, the Sub-Committee preferring that the subject should receive its first consideration by the whole Committee. There is a rumor that, notwithstanding Mr. Wood is supposed to have furnished copies of the Committee, only two opies of it were sent to a Representative in Congress, accompanied by a letter stating that the bill and report had received or would receive favorable and unanimous action from the Sub-Committee, and that this letter is said to have been seen by some newspaper men, and was the basis of their reports. The friends of the bill still claim to think that it can pass, and Western men who are opposed to it will do well to act upon the suggestion of Congressman Newberry, of Detroit, and make their opposition known at the Capitol. Wood himself is reported to have said that he still had strong hopes of passing the bill, and that the merits of it cannot be disputed. Wood is reported to have said that there are three good reasons for the proposed legislation,—first, the protection of the revenue of this Government from frauds beyond the protection of home industries; and, third, the necessity of compelling the Canadian Government to make a reciprocity treaty.

The Wood RESOLUTION.

THE WOOD RESOLUTION.

The Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day, Representative Wood made a statement in relation to his report upon the Hurd bill, after which report Mr. Gibson offered the following resolution, which was anodted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee in presenting the Hurd bill and report acted in accordance with the wishes of the members of said Sub-Committee to lay the whole subject before the full Committee, it being understood that no member of said Sub-Committee committed himself in favor or against said bill and report."

SPRINGER-DONNELLY.

THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Select Committee to investigate the Springer-Manning difficulty spent the day in the examination of witnesses. Mr. Springer was first called. His statement was practically the same as that made in his personal explanation in the House. He exhibited two anonymous letters and that received from Mr. Finley, and called attention to the similarity of handwriting. When asked if he had any other reason for believing Mr. Finley to be the writer of the anonymous letter than the resemblance in handwriting, he said he had not. He was asked if he had ever been called to act as an expert in a case involving a similarity in penmanship, to which he replied in the negative. Mr. Springer said that the mert fact that he had been approached in this way by Finley was an insult to his dignity as a member of the House, as it was an attempt unduly to influence his vote. The allusion in the letter to "our friends in New York," he thought was intended to coerce him with a threat of Mr. Tilden's displeasure. Mr. Johnson, counsel for Donnelly, attempted to get Mr. Springer to say

WHAT COURSE HE INTENDED TO PURSUE in regard to Donnelly's claims subsequent to the receipt of the anonymous letter, and to within a few days of the personal explanation. Mr. Springer became excited at this, and pronounced the question an impertinent one. The Committee ruled the question out of order. Several other questions of like tenor were propounded, and ruled out by the Committee on the ground that they sought to give unwarrantedly too large a scope of investigation. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Select Con

pounded, and ruled out by the Committee on the ground that they sought to give unwarrantedly too large a scope of investigation.

Mr. Updegraff, of the Committee, was most active in putting questions and most scalous in guarding the Committee from the assaults of Donnelly's counsel. In the examination of Finley he was as merciless as Ben Butler. Finley was on the witness stand for more than two hours. The burden of his story was that as counsel for Mr. Donnelly he was very much interested in the case. He believed from assurances given directly or indirectly by Mr. Springer that he could be relied upon to

vote for his client. He never dreamed that there could be anything else in contemplation. He had almost daily conversations with Mr. Springer. He was in the committee-room a good deal, and talked freely and confidentially with the Chairman. On one occasion Mr. Springer had said to him: "As long as we are to seat Mr. Donnelly, I think it is bester to GO AHEAD AND DO IT at once." He said he never believed that Springer had any doubt as to Donnelly's right to a seat. When Springer went to New York he (Finley) supposed he was paired with Mr. Keifer, and understoods pair to mean that Springer was still in favor of seating Donnelly, and when he heard of Mr. Springer's change of base he had written him a letter, and had expressed in it only the pain and charrin he felt on account of his ellent and his political party. He had used strong language, because he felt keenly, and not because he wanted to dictate terms to Mr. Springer. Mr. Finley was asked if he knew who wrote the anonymous letter, to which he replied that he would not charge his worst enemy with having done such an act. "When I heard from Donnelly that Springer suspected him of writing the anonymous letter, it fairly took me off my feet. That was the first I had heard of the letter." The Committee expect to get through with this investigation in a few days.

THE INVESTIGATION.

TO THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The Select Com-

The investigation.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Select Committee charged with the investigation of the alleged attempt to corruptly influence Representative Springer's vote has resumed consideration of the subject. Representative Springer was first examined, and reviewed at length the circumstances connected with the anonymous jetters, and the reasons which induced him to state in the course of his late personal explanation in the House his belief that the letter was inspired by Donnelly and Finley.

The Committee decided to have photographs made of the anonymous letter and the Finley letter, for the purpose of submitting them to the scrutiny of experts.

The examination of Springer

Being Concluded,

Mr. Finley, upon being sworn, said: The first I ever heard of the anenymous letter was when Donnelly told me about it, I think on the 9th of March. I never saw it until in this committee-room. I never wrote it; never incited or suggested such a letter. Had nothing to do with creating it. In my long letter to Springer, dated March 6, when I spoke of "those personally most interested in the settlement of the case," I referred to Donnelly's constituents. I lived in Minnesota seven years. I still claim that my residence is there, although I have been here in Washington since 1876, with the exception of occasional visits to Minnesota. The letter of the 6th was written on Sunday. I misdated it. By my intimation in that letter that a change of front on Springer's part would lead to grave accusations, I referred to the fact that up to a certain time it seemed to be conceded that BEING CONCLUDED,

DONNELLY WOULD BE SEATED.

Then came the turn, and the Republicans claimed the Democrate had not the nerve to seat Donnelly. That is what I meant. On the morning of March 8 I met Donnelly a little before 10 o'clock in the corridor of the House, and he told me Springer was paired with a Republican and was in favor of seating him (Donnelly.

Finley was asked whether or not Springer did not tell him about the time of the anonymous letter that he was in favor of going on and seating Donnelly, and replied: "I so understood him that he was ready to vote to seat Donnelly. I had had conversations with Springer whenever I had a chance to meet him. I met him once in the corridor near the hall of the House. It was a few days before the 7th of March. He said: "As long as we are to seat Donnelly, I think it is better to go ahead and do it at once." The legal questions were never discussed between us. In my letter I referred to expediency. I never believed that Springer doubted the right of Donnelly to his selt on the law and facts, but simply

of Donnelly to his selt on the law and facts, but simply
AS TO THE POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY
of seating him. The conversation I refer to was, I think, before the 4th of March.
Question—What do you mean by the expediency of seating Donnelly?
Witness replied that the question of expediency referred to the time when Donnelly was to be seated and other matters, and, continuing, said: "By friends in New York I did not refer to Mr. Tilden. Mr. Springer had ten opportunities to communicate with Tilden where I had one. I had no correspondence with Tilden. It was reported that Tilden was working against Donnelly, and I wrote to Hewitt, inclosing a slip from the Star, of this city, so that effect.

Finley's letter to flewitt and the reply of the latter were offered in evidence, but after some discussion ruled out. The Hewitt letter emdiscussion ruled out. (The Howitt letter em-phatically denies that Tilden had in any way interfered in the Donnelly-Washburn case.) Finley continued: "Tilden never expressed any wish to me on the Donnelly-Washburn case. I have been informed that he

TOOK NO PART IN THE CONTEST
by an expression of feeling. I last saw Tilden
in January or December last."
Question—Were there any rumors at that time
(the 4th of March) in circulation that Washburn
was ready to use money to influence the Committee?

was ready to use money to influence the Committee?

Answer—There were such rumors. The air was filled with them. I met William S. King and conversed with him on the Donnelly-Washburn case. I told him Donnelly would be seated. He said if money was any object Washburn would not hesitate to use it. That was the substance of the conversation. The term "our friends in New York" means the Democratic party. I had had conversations with representative men. Whenever I saw any one from New York especially because I had a conversation with Springer as to the change in the mode of choosing New York Electors, and that was one rehson why I referred to New York. When I saw Springer on the morning of the 10th of March at his house, he treated me very politely, and asked me to take off my coat. He exhibited no heat or anger. We talked over the anonymous letter, and Springer did not intimate that I wrote the letter. Springer here interrupted and confirmed the truth of the latter statement.] He said, however, that, if the letter was made public, he should hold Julian or Donnelly responsible for publishing it, as

THEY ALONE KNEW OF IT. THEY ALONE KNEW OF IT.

I then went to the Capitol, and two or three hours afterward Donnelly told me he had an interview with Springer, and that he (Donnelly) was angry at me for writing the long letteroff March 6, considering it an attempt to buildoze him. I at once wrote him the letter of March 10. Adjourned. LETTER FROM MANNING.

Adjourned.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 29.—A gentleman in this city has received from Col. Manning a letter which will be published to-morrow, containing full statements of the facts in the Donnelly-Washburn contest, out of which the Manning-Springer controversy arose. After briefly alluding to the merits of said contest, Manning details the conversations which Springer had with him as to the action of the majority of the Sub-Committee in throwing out the returns from Isanti County, and Springer's assurance to him that he would vote in said Committee to sustain that action, and labor to convince doubting Committeemen of its correctness: Manning then compares the statements made by Springer to Armfield, Etter, the New York Tribune reporter, Speer, Weaver, and himself, and demonstrates the truth of the following five charges, with which his letter concludes:

First.—In making utterly false statements to me as to his position on the Donnelly-Washburn case, and in deceiving me time and again as to the vote he proposed to give on the resolution to seat Mr. Donnelly.

Second—in pretending to me that he was working was Messrs. Pfister, Speer, and Weaver to induce them to vote to seat Donnelly, when he was really working a pair with Mr. Calkins, which was really a bundle of falseboods and double-dealings.

which was really a bundle of talsehoods and double-dealings.

Fourth—In pretending to the reporter of the New York Tribune on April 1 that he was too good and pure to permit the Election Committee to be used as a machine to manufacture a Democratic President, while on the same day he assured Mr. Armfield that he was ready to have voted at any time to have seated Donnelly, and so have helped to make a Democratic President if only his vote would have accomplished that result.

result.

Fifth—In declaring to Mr. Calkins that he was ready to vote in favor of seating Donnelly whenever his vote would not seat him, but at no other time, while he told Gov. Armfield that he was ready to vote for Donnelly whenever his vote would seat him, but at no other time.

THE REVENUE.

THE REVENUE.

MR. M'KENZIE ATTACKS THE COMMITTER.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, late this evening offered to amend the Carlisle Revenue bill by providing that the producers of leaf tobacco might sell \$1,000 worth of the product of their own lands without payment of tax. This was a measure for the relief of the farmer, who rarely gets the benefit of any legislation. Growing eloquent as he proceeded, he turned upon the Ways and Means Committee, and called it a "spiedid mausoleum," and the House Calendar he designated as the "potters' field of legislation." No measure could be got up in one or off the other unless it was for the benefit of the rich. There was a tax upon everything-entering into the domestic economy of the poor man, and an exemption of seven-tenths of the wealth of the country. The bonded interest, banking interest, and property interest of the country goes soot free under the tariff laws, while the farmer is taxed upon everytool he uses, on the roof that covers him, and

the cloth that hide his nakedness. Our tariff system was but a synonym for "spoliation and robbery." THE DEBATE.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Thompson in the chair) on the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. Conger moved to strike out the section which exempts distillers, rectifiers, and whole-sale dealers from the payment of 10-cent stamps placed on packages containing distilled spirits when removed from the distilleries to the ware-houses. It was agreed that the vote should be taken on this amendment in the House, and no vote was taken in Committee.

Mr. Carlisie submitted an amendment to the "leakage" clause of the bill, providing that the proof of distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of the withdrawal at less than 100 per cent, and in case it shall appear on such regauging that proof of such spirit is less than 100 per cent, the distiller or owner shall pay the tax on wine gallons.

MR. ARMYIELD

than 100 per cent, the distilier or owner shall pay the tax on wine gallons.

MR. ARMYIELD

submitted an amendment providing that the tax on spirits distilied from corn, wheat, rye, barley, or other grains, or any mixture thereof with other substances, after the list of January, 1881, shall be 50 cents per gallon, and repealing all laws imposing any tax on spirits distilled exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, or other fruit. Rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 84.

Mr. Scales submitted an amendment to Mr. Carlisle's amendment, providing that hereafter all brandies made by the owner or lesse on his own farm from apples, peaches, or grapes, which are the product of said farm, shall be exempt from taxation. Rejected—yeas, 61; nays, 86.

Mr. Persons submitted an amendment exempting from taxation als spirits made from apples and peaches. Rejected—yeas, 49; nays, 84.

Mr. Warner submitted an amendment exempting from taxation spirits made by the owner or lessee of a farm from apples, peaches, or grapes, the products of his farm, for his own family use and not for sale. Rejected.

Mr. Vance submitted an amendment providing that any farmer who distills brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, or grapes of his own production, or the production of others, to the amount of eighty gallons or less per year, shall

NOT BE DEEMED A DISTILLER

the amount of eighty gailons of less per year, shall

NOT BE DEEMED A DISTILLER

within the meaning of Sec. 3,247 of the Revised Statutes, and that said eighty gailons shall not be subject to taxation. Rejected.

Mr. Kitchen submitted an amendment exempting from taxation the first sixty gallons of spirits manufactured in any one year by any distillery. Rejected.

Mr. Carisle's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Canger moved to strike out the leakage section of the bill as amended. Rejected—yeas, 51; nays, 68.

It was agreed that a vote should be taken in the House upon the motion.

Mr. Cabell submitted an amendment providing that when any person is charged with offenses against the Internal Revenue laws he shall not be taken beyond the limits of the county of his residence for a preliminary examination or trial, if a United States Commissioner or other officer in said county has authority to try or examine him. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. McKinzie submitted an amendment, providing that producers of leaf tobacco shall be allowed without payment of any tax to sell leaf tobacco to others than licensed dealers or manufacturers; provided, they do not sell exceeding one hundred dollars' worth in any one year.

Mr. McKenzie, in advocating the amendment, said the tariff system was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. Its name was synonymous with fraud and oppression.

The Committee then rose without disposing of the amendment, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of the bill establishing a Court of Pensions.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

THE BUSINESS OF A DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Senate indulged in a little verbal sparring during the morning hour on the proposition to have the President appoint two cadets each year for West Point. Senator Conkling made a most stalwart speech, while Senator Hoar opposed the amendment as recognizing differences in race and assuming that there is not at West Point perfect equality before the law. When a vote is reached on the proposition, it will be defeated.

feated.
The Senate devoted the afternoon to the discussion of amendments which had been offered

The most important am ing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Indian Commission, for which the House of Representatives had made no provision. The Senators from the States west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Hill of Colorado and Kirkwood, manfully resisted the appropriation. Senator Beck defended the Commissiontion. Senator Beck defended the Commissioners as men of integrity, who are seeking to civilize and to Christianize the Indians, and also have done all in their power to guard against the misconduct of contractors. Senator Dawes also earnestly defended the Board as having relieved the administration of Indian affairs of very much of the reproach which lay at its door before they came into existence. They have not appointed Indian Agents, and, therefore, should not be held responsible for the mistakes which may have been committed. Senator Ingalis severely denounced the Board, and said that, although its members pretend the serve without remuneration, some of them pocket considerable sums for their service as Secretaries, clerks, and members of Purchasing Committees. The Senate passed the amendment making the appropriation by a vote of 34 yeas against 28 mays.

SMALL PRT.

SMALL PRY. There was also a long discussion on four claims of citizens of North Carolina, amounting to \$744, for merchandise when the North Carolina Cherokees were removed in 1888. The Househad inserted these claims in the bill, but the Senate Committee on Appropriations struck them out on the ground that they are now before the Court of Claims, where their justice will be fairly tested. Senators Vance and Ransom battled stoutly for them. Finally the claims were allowed.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Naval Appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow, although Senators Edmunds and lonkling declared that the Kellogs-Spofford ase, as a question of privilege, should have recordence. precedence.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Immediate Deficiency bill was agreed to, Senator Eaton confessing the reluctance with which he had been forced to consent to a reduction of the Senate appropriation for the new department building from \$226,500 to \$100,000.

which he has been te appropriation for the new department building from \$226,500 to \$100,000.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASKINGTON, D. C., April 29.—In the Senate this morning the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Piumb offered an amendment requiring bids for Indian supplies to be received and opened and contracts awarded at some suitable point in the Mississippi or Missouri Valley. Ruled out as changing the existing law.

Mr. Coke offered an amendment authorizing the purchase of supplies manufactured at Indian training-schools whenever they can be advantageously used in the Indian service. Adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate, the question being upon agreeing to the amendments made in committee.

Mr. Plumb demanded a separate vote on his amendment appropriating \$5,000 for seeds and implements for the Cheyennes.

After debate, the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 24.

Mr. Ingalls demanded a separate vote on the amendment striking out the clause abolishing the Indian Commission. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 23; so

THE COMMISSION IS RETAINED.

Mr. Plumb demanded a separate vote on the amendment prescribing that bids for supplies shall be advertised for three instead of six weeks. The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE UTES.

THE UTES.

INVASION OF THEIR RESERVATION THREATENED,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—If the report
proves true that an organization has been effected for invading the Ute Reservation prompt
steps will be taken to prevent the outrage. The
fault of the present situation is largely with
Congress. If the agreement made with the
Utes by the Secretary of the Interior had been
approved, a large part of the Ute Reservation
would have been thrown open to settlers. As
the matter now stands it is expected that the
President will order the officer in command in
that Department to prevent the contemplated
invasion, and will, in addition, issue the usual
form of proclamation in such cases. One of the
great difficulties in this matter is the encouragement which border-men receive from the talk
and speeches of Congressmen from that section.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Secretary
of the interior to-day received the following
dispatch:

"Los Pinos Agency, April 21.—The road

"Los Pinos Agency, April 37.—The road through Blue Cafion is opened. Miners and prospectors are daily invading the reservation. Many more are reported on the way. Most of them are bound for the Gunnison country in the vicinity of the camp of the White River Utes. Oursy suggests that the troops should be or-

dered in immediately to prevent trouble. Ouray reports everything progressing favorably towards a speedy setflement of the pending negotiations, provided trespassing is prevented here until matters are arranged.

Secretary Schurz says it was in anticipation of this danger that he urged prompt action upon the Ute agreement by Congress in order that steps might be taken to execute it before the prospectors should have an opportunity to invade the reservation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The members of the Chinese Commission have been requested to make their arrangements to sail from San Francisco on the 20th of June. The two Commissions on the 20th of June. Francisco on the 20th of June. The two Commissioners are now here, and Minister Angell has been requested to come next week. The Commission will leave for the Pacific Coast so as to spend about a month there in order to acquaint themselves with the views of that section in regard to the Chinese question.

Secretary Evarts to-day sent to the House Appropriations Committee a letter asking for an appropriation of 25,000 additional for the use of the Chinese Commissioners. The Senate has already inserted \$24,000. Mr. Evarts asked for \$20,000 more; \$5,000 for a Secretary to the entire legation; a handsome sum for private secretaries of members of the Commission, and a considerable sum for an interpreter, and \$12,000 for incidentals. The Appropriations Committee made short work with this request, reducing the entire sum to \$10,000, which covers all the items.

entire sum to \$10,000, which covers all the items.

THE KING OF SIAM.

There was a request from Secretary Evarts made in the House Appropriations Committee to-day. It was nothing less than a recommendation that the Committee appropriate \$50,000 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of State in entertaining the King of Siam. A member of the Committee, commenting upon this application, somewhat bluntly said: "I knew just how it would be. Gen. Grant has been over there, and has invited all the foreign Kings to visit this country at National expense, and this is the first of the raft." The Committee will consider the application for an appropriation to pay the King of Siam's expenses to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Judiciary Committee, having discovered further material, will continue their investigation of the Acklen case, and do not now expect to reach a report for several days.

EDUCATION AND LABOR. The House Committee on Education and Labor ordered a favorable report to be made to the House upon the bill "to constitute a Commission to report on the amendment of orthografy in public documents."

sion to report on the amendment of orthografy in public documents."

THE TREASURY.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ingalis to facilitate the business of the Treasury Department provides for appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of an officer in the Treasury Department to be known as the "Commissioner of Accounts," at a salary of \$6,000 per year. The duties of this officer, as prescribed by the bill, will be to examine the system of bookkeeping and acounting now in use in the Treasury Department and its various branches, including Custom-Houses, Sub-Treasuries, Mints, and Assaying-Offices, and to prepare a system of accounts, vouchers, and bookkeeping for the entire service. The bill also provides for the appointment by the President of a Deputy Commissioner of Accounts at a salary of \$3,000, and no person shall be eligible to either the office of Commissioner of Deputy Commissioner who is not known to be an expert accountant, familiar with practical workings of the Treasury Department.

THE TARIFF. Representative Frye moved that the first section of the "hoop-iron" bill, granting relief to contractors, be adopted as a separate measure. contractors, be adopted as a separate measure.
Lost.
Representative Tucker then moved the adoption of the second section of the bill imposing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on hoop-fron, which was acceed to. It was then ordered to be reported to the House. The first section having previously been adopted, the entire bill now stands approved by the Committee.

The debt statement for April it is thought will show a decrease of not less than \$12,000,000.

SILVER PURCHASE. ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Phila-delphia and San Francisco mints.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A special to the Telegram says: "Secretary Thompson has directed the Alliance, at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, to proceed to Newfoundland and guard the interests of the American fishermen. The Alliance carries six guns."

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Alliance has not yet-been ordered to Newfoundland fishing-banks.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Several petitions from iron companies were presented, asking the passage of the Eaton Tariff Commission

By Mr. Teller, to grant titles to lands patented by the United States.

By Mr. Ingalls, to facilitate the

The joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference at Washington was taken up. The resolution passed. It provides that the several Powers having jurisdiction of ports likely to be infected with yellow-fever be invited to send delegates, for the purpose of securing an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of the ports and places under the jurisdiction of such Powers and of the vessels salling therefrom. sailing therefrom.

The Senate then considered the calendar. The

The Senate then considered the calendar. The pending question was on Allison's amendment to the bill establishing a retired list for non-commissioned officers—namely: directing the President to appoint two colored cadets at large each year. After an interesting debate the morning hour expired.

The regular order, being the Kellogg-Spofford resolution, was informally fail aside, and on motion of Mr. Eaton the report of the Conference Committee on the Immediate Deficiency bill was taken up. It reduces the amount appropriated as follows: For public printing, \$50,000; State, War, and Navy Department Building, \$186,500, extra cleric hire in the State Department, \$1,000; total, \$237,500. The report was agreed to.

Mr. McMahon submitted a conference report on the Special Deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. The appropriation for the public printing office remains at \$250,000 and the appropriation for continuing the construction of the north wing of the State Department was decreased from \$256.50 to \$100,000.

The Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were concurred in.

The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the bill organizing a Court of Pensions.

THE NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

THE NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

New York, April 20.—The dispatches from the West relative to an apprehended corner in wheat are explained on the Produce Exchange in this wise: The bulls in that commodity have remained singularly passive for some time. Their inaction was construed to mean lower prices, and the bears began selling heavily short. Their example was followed by hundreds of outsiders anxious to have a share in what seemed to be a good thing. The market fell rapidly, but still the bulls showed no sign. This unusual apathy at length alarmed the bears, who seented a trick designed to give them plenty of rope and then twist them suddenly all along the line. These apprehensions still continue, but they were considerably allayed yesterday by reports of large supplies on their way to this city by rail and canal from the West.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—Word has been received that Gen. Grant will arrive here next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A meeting of citizens was held this evening, and a committee of eleven appointed to make all necessary arrangements for his reception. An informal reception will probably be held Tuesday evening and a formal one Wednesday.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOULD'S GAME.

Mysterious Operations in New York in Western Union Stock.

Vanderbilt Reported to Have Closed Out 100,000 Shares Last Week.

Jay Gould Planks Down Ten Million Dollars for the Deal,

The Plan Being to Obtain Control of . the Western Union Company,

Merge It with the American Union, and Send Stock Skywards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Times says that Western Union Telegraph stock has proved a puzzle to the street for the past two weeks, and brokers were at a loss to account for its strength in the face of the present bear market, except in the expected decision by Judge Blatchford in the Page patent suit. The transactions have been very large the past week, the total sales being upward of 120,806 shares. On Saturday last sales were reported of 43,000 shares, a block of 10,000 shares coming over the tape at 108; but many persons doubted the latter sale, as it looked somewhat "washy," but later developments have served to change the aspect of the transaction, as it is now stated a prominent firm of brokers received an order, Thursday last, to buy 50,000 shares of the stock of a Director of the Importers' & Traders' National Bank, and fulfilled the order. It was supposed the stock was really for Russell Sage, but tional Bank, and fulfilled the order. It was sup-posed the stock was really for Russell Sage, but bought for the others' account in order to divert suspicion. The price of the stock during the past ten days has ranged from 101% to 108%, and

it seemed to be the

DESIRE OF ACTIVE OPERATORS
in the stock to keep prices down in order to get
it at as low a figure as possible. It is positively
stated by one of the best known brokers in the
Western Union crowd that Mr. Vanderbilt has
been selling his stock in that Company for
some time past, as the broker himself had
bought the stock for certain customers
of his own who were largely dealing in it.
The statement is also made on very good authority that Mr. Vanderbilt has sold a block of
100,000 shares of Western Union stock to Jay
Gould at par, the total purse being \$10,000,000. Gould at par, the total purse be weeks ago, and Mr. Vanderbilt allowed Gould an option on the stock until Friday. April 16, and at the last moment Gould accepted the offer and made the purchase on the terms just mentioned. The matter was kept quiet, and scarcely a broker was aware of it to-day. At the date mentioned the stock was selling at from 10½ to 10½, but immediately after it gradually advanced until Saturday, when it reached 105%, since which time it has fluctuated, selling as low as 10½. Parties to whom the statement was made known to-day expressed their opinion that

seemed to be the

expressed their opinion that

IT WAS TRUE,
from the fact that both the principals
transation were unwilling either to con
deny it. A reporter called at the office
Gould to ascertain the facts if possit
Gould was busily engaged, and sent o
that he could not be seen. A second req
an interview was also refused, and then
lowing message was sent in for a reply:

"Ms. GOULD: Please verify the repo
your purchase of 100,000 shares of West
ion stock from Mr. Vanderbilt on the 16
Answer was returned in the following:

"Have not heard of any such report." frem Gould, an interview was sought with Vanderbilt. That gentleman declined seen on the ground that he was too buny preparations for the departure of himse family for Europe. At the Windsor Hot evening, several prominent brokers were to concerning the matter. One of the he had heard the report and had inforthat it was not correct, and, when further that it was not formed to the authority of timate friend of Gould's. He added that

timate friend of Gould's. He added that it was

A CURIOTS FAOT

that Work, Strong & Co., and William Heath, had been keeping the price down to let Mr. Slayback buy the stock. Another broker said he was not surprised at the report, and believed it true from the fact that Gould had covered his shorts two weeks ago in Western Union, and since then certain brokers known to be on friendly terms with Gould had been buying the stock right and left, but had given out to inquirers that they were not buying for his account, and were very anxious to have it so understood.

A member of a prominent firm of Broadway brokers who were watching Western Union stock said they had turned over probably 5,000 shares for the past week, the difference being about 10,000 shares. They had many inquiries to find out

shares for the past week, the difference being about 10,000 shares. They had many inquiries to find out

FOR WHOM THEY WERE BUTINO, but he said not for Mr. Gould, but for his customers who were large dealers in the stock, believing it was worth higher prices, and these customers had to keep an active market for the stock. He knew Gould had covered his shorts of the stock. He knew Gould had covered his shorts the stock of the had been threatened that the stock would go out of his hands. Gould had also stated to him that he did not own a share of Western Union. The broker said he thought considerable Vanderbiit Western Union stock had been sold, but did not believe Vanderbiit had sold the stock to Gould. It was stated by another broker that he understood Gould was to repeat the old Atlantic & Pacific Godge. He and his friends were large buyers of Western Union, and if they get control they would consolidate the American Union with the Western Union, increase the capital stock. Western Union would go to 150, and Gould would make a cool \$7,000,000 over and above the \$8,000,000 his American Union will probably cost. President Green, of the Western Union, asked if Mr. Vanderbiit had sold 100,000 shares of Western Union, said he knew nothing about the matter.

POLITICAL NEWS.

VIBGINIA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The Virg Washington, D. C., April 29.—The Virginia Repudiators are preparing to test their strength in the approaching municipal election in Richmond. They are to appear there with a ticket distinct from the regular Democratic, and with the announcement that they intend hereafter to act independently in State politics and present a separate Electoral ticket. Their chief hope of success is an alliance with the Republicans, and the latter are strongly inclined to Jom in the movement. The advice of Republicans here to them is of two kinds. Some favor the fusion at the ground that, if effected, Virginia could be carried for Grant. The other, and among them many Grant men, take the strong ground against the alliance for the reason that any union with or indorsement of the Repudiators would inevitably prove of general disadvantage to the Republican campaign throughout the

INDIANA Special Disputch to The Chicago Trib FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 20.—The De Congressional Convention of the Twelfth Dis-trict met to-day at Auburn and nominated the Hon. Walpole G. Colerick, of this city, by accis-mation. There was no other name presented to the Convention. Mr. Colerick is now serving his first term in Congress.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Rigin, ill., April 29.—Last night at the redence of the bride's father, Mr. St. C. Town, of curred the marriage of Mr. William W. Sherwand Miss Carrie M. Town. The wedding was notable event, the filte of the city being gues Miss Minnie Van Brunt, of Adrian, Mich., a Miss Susie Sherwin, only sister of the groowere bridesmaids, and Nat C. Seara, of Chicagand C. K. Wilber, of this city, were groomsmarked and were wedded by the Rev. C. E. Diginson, of the Congregational Church. At 4 this morning the bridal party departed fleadylile, Colo., where a visit will be made withe parents of the groom. They will return June, and will spend the summer at the Right and the camp, on Geneva Lake.

Randall and Wallace Both Claim a Glorious Victory.

South Carolina Republicans for Grant First, and for Blaine Second Choice.

California for Blaine "First. Last, and All the Time."

Full Text of the Platform Adopted by the Arkansas Republicans.

Wind-Up of the Greenback State Convention in Indiana.

Sherman's Desperate Effort to Secure the Undivided Ohio Delegation.

cratic Senators on the Electoral Count,

Joint Rule Proposed by Demo-

Making Concurrent Objection Necessary to Throw Out the Vote of a State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CONVENTION.

Sectal Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

USBURG, Pa., April 29.—The results of the between Wallace and Handall were at in the results rather, than in the tone pparent in the results rather than in the tone of the proceedings of the Democratic Convenion to-day. Several times there was a disposition on both sides to break out in strife again, and twice the lines were drawn between the wo factions, but honors were easy at the end. Randall man was elected Temporary Chairman by nearly a unanimous vote, and a Wallace an Permanent Chairman without dissentine Philadelphia troubles were adjusted y dividing the city delegation to incinnate equally between the followers f Randall and those of Wallace. The slegates at large and Flectors at large were wided in the same way, and each district chose sown Elector and delegates. The principal in was made over the unit rule, and this rought both Randall and Wallace on the floor debate, Wallace favoring and Randall opposition to the unit spority was only 3. This opposition to the unit ority was only 3. This opposition to the unit was in some degree, however, a confession makes, because it was only by breaking it Tilden get any votes from Pennsylvan

IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED

ast, as a majority of the districts were for Hanbook, the unit rule would give all the votes to

ast, as it is, Randall will control eighteen or
wonty of the fifty votes, but he cannot give all
them to Tilden, because there is a Bayard elment and some Hancock votes in his following. Every man, however, will vote for Randall
his name is before the Convention. On the
ther hand, there are some Bayard men in the
saliace part of the delegation, and some friends
f impossible candidates, but Hancock has
clear majority, and Wallace thinks a clear majority, and Wallace thinks a arge majority of the whole delegation. Speaker tandell himself will go to Cincinnati as a subtitute for the famous Billy McMullin, who repects Randall's own Congressional district, the fact that William L. Scott, Tilden's next riend, the Eric millionaire, is one of the Electorationaire, is regarded as of little significance, she was chosen under an agreement for an qual division of this part of the delegation. It is thought the nominations made for State officers and the anti-corporation planks of the lattorm will be keys to the Democratic Presidential campaign in Pennsylvania. George A. canks, the candidate for Supreme Judge, was no of the Democratic Commission.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

ents, the candidate for Supreme Judge, was me of the Democratic counsel in the Florida asse before the Electoral Commission.

To the Western Associated Press.

Hammanura, April 28.—The Democratic State lonvention was called to orner at half-past 9.

The Special Committee on Credentials resorted, through Dill, that its decisions had been manimous in each case, and that, in the case of the contest in Philadelphia, while the Vaux delegation admitted that the McGowen delegates were regularly elected under the established rules of the party, yet, for the sake of having a mited party in Philadelphia, both sides were known to secure harmony and concerted action. The Committee will, therefore, meet in Philadelphia as in its judgment may be deemed necessary. Each delegation is to be admitted to eats in this Convention, and each delegate is to eat one-half of one vote through the delegation of the Democracy in Philadelphia as in its judgment may be deemed necessary. Each delegation is to be admitted to eats in this Convention, and each delegate is to eat one-half of one vote through the delegation of the delegate, at the nomination of R. E. Moneghan, A. Dill was made temporary Chairman, and, when the reliminary work of the Convention was disposed of, Moneghan was chosen Permanent President.

When the Chair announced the delegates to

ecided the Committee on Resolutions appeared and made its report.
The resolutions are as follows:
Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of conspirants in Convention assembled, renew arr vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious nen who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

reserve them.

3. That the just powers of the Federal Union, are rights of the States, and the liberties of the copie are vital parts of one harmonious sysm, and to save each part in its whole constituonal vigor is to save the life of the Nation.

3. That the Democratic party maintains—as it people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the Nation.

3. That the Democratic party maintains—as it see has maintained—that the military are and tught to be, in all things, subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies—as it ever has denied—the right of the Federal Administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to forested the right of the Federal Administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to forested the right of the Federal Administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to forested the foot of the federal administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to forested the polis, to protect and encourage transdulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate sandidates rejected by the majority.

3. That the right to free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, the only means of peace-uily redressing the grievances and reforming thuses. The presence at the polis of a regular military force and a host of hireling officials buses. The presence at the polis of a regular military force and a host of hireling officials relating power to arrest and imprison discense without warrant or hearing destroys outsians without warrant or h

to maintain it, is an insuit and menace to the country.

6. That the Democratic party, as of old, favors the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

7. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the General Government, under which, during the period of Republican ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense; and to any appropriations of public moneys, or public credit, to any object, at the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in Congress have saved to the scope many millions of money, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

2. That the Democratic party, being the National friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection in its rights.

upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law
of this Commonwealth, which governs all else
within our borders, and until they accept the
Constitution of "73 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigitance and jealousy by both Legislature and people.

10. That the recent attempt under the personal
direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and
corruption, and to take from the Commonwealth
\$4.000.00, for which its liability had never been
ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of
the aggressiveness of the political ring, and
should receive the signal condemnation of the
people at the polis.

11. That the great fraud of 1878-"77, by which,
upon a false count of the Electoral votes of
three States, the candidate defeated at the polis
was seated in the Presidential chair, and for the
first time in American history the will of the
people was set aside under a threat of military
force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at
our system of representative government. To
preserve the country from the horrors of a
second civil war, the Democratic party submitted for a time, in the firm and patriotic faith
that the people would peacefully redress the
great wrong and signally rebuse the dark crime
when they should come to yote in 1820. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the
Union than ever addressed the consoiences of a
nation of freemen.

Resolved, That in conformity with the time-

nation of freemen.

Resolved, That in conformity with the time-honored custom of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and to the end that our great Commonwealth shall not be deprived of her legitimate influence, her delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, and they are further instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

The moment that portion of the last resolution referring to the unit rule was read, Snowden, of Lehigh, moved to substitute the following:

den, of Lehigh, moved to substitute the following:

"That delegates to the National Convention be and they are hereby instructed to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule."

Mr. Wallace opposed this amendment, and said the moving of the previous question was hasty. He inquired if it were possible a gag law was to be applied in the Democratic Convention. "I am astounded," he said. "This is a Convention of Democrats. I am here to speak for the integrity of the people. From the inception of the Democracy this unit rule has been the rule. The unit rule would have saved a civil war. History is rife with instances of this kind. When we all voted against Greeley and for Black we were voting as unitrule men. When we cast our vote at Cincinnatit is should be with majesty and dignity.

Mr. Snowden said all were in favor of standing by the principle not to apply the gag law, but to avoid strife. "Let us exercise our independence by testing the sentiment of this body on the point. We must and will avoid the iron-bound dictation of the unit rule. That

WILL DO FOR THE CAMERONS,

but not for a Democratic Convention. For the sake of peace and harmony we are to hope that no more firebrands will be thrown into this Conno more firebrands will be thrown that all convention."

Mr. Gibson said the Democratic masses will wear no man's collar, no matter what Conventions may say. The Democratic party will not submit to being shackled. "We will support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, but give us a chance, wait until that time, before tying our hands."

Mr. Speer was in favor of the unit rule. "If we want to speak at all, let us speak as a State, and not as a divided delegation. Are we ashamed as a State to speak for our gallant and brave son, Gen. Hancock? No; God knows we are not."

brave son, each. Hancock? No, evel knows we not."

Mr. Randali: "No man will make more sacrifices than I will to secure political unity and harmony. I believe the delegation to Cincinnati will be a unit in their action without any of the agencies attempted to be put into force here to-day. I hope this unit rule will not prevail. It will bring trouble and defeat a great deal oftener than victory."

The presiding officer then put the question whether it would strike out that part of the resolutions referring to the unit rule and substitute in its place the resolution offered by Mr. Spowden.

snowden.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The Philadelphia delegation were again divided, and retired to settle as to how they would record their votes. When the roll-call was finished the vote stood very close, there being a difference of only one or two votes either way. Several delegates changed their votes, and the Chair finally announced that the clerks agreed on their taily, except that one of them found a discrepancy of one vote. This did not affect the result, however, which was announced as 125 to 122 in favor of substituting the Snowden amendment in place of the unit-rule resolution. This brought the Randall men to their feet, and for a few minutes cheer after cheer went up.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS. DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

Lewis C. Cassidy and R. Milton Speer were nominated by the Wallace party as delegates at large to Cincinnati, while the Randall party nominated William L. Scott and William S. Stenger. There being no contestants, these gentlemen were declared elected.

R. Emmet Moneghan was unanimously chosen as one of the Electors-at-large, and William H. Playford and James P. Barr were placed in nomination for the other Electorship. They were voted for by ayes and noes, and Playford was elected.

SUPREME JUDGE.

SUPREME JUDGE.

George A. Jenks was nominated Supreme Judge, and Col. R. P. Dechert, of Philadelphia, Auditor-General. Andrew H. Dill was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation. Adjourned sine die. Adjourned sine die.

HOW THE DELEGATES STAND.

Senator Wallace says the delegation will stand 20 for Tilden and 38 against him.

W.L. Scott, of Eric, nearly reverses the figures given by Senator Wallace as to the status of the Cincinnati delegation. He claims there will be 40 Tilden votes in the delegation, and 18 in favor of Hancock.

VOTED DOWN.

During the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions to-day, a motion to incorporate a resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Hancock was voted down—34 to 15.

ARKANSAS.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—The following resolutions have just been adopted by the Republican State Convention:

The Republicans of Arkansas, in Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and affirm these

ples of the Republican party, and affirm these propositions:

First—The United States of America is a Nation, and not a League. The National Governernment is supreme within its sphere and in a matter of conflict as to what is its proper sphere the decision of the Nation through the appropriate tribunal must prevail. The Thitteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, stand in lieu of the terms of a treaty of peace between the recent warring sections, and faithful compliance with their requirements forms the only basis upon whichlature and permanent reconciliation can be framed. Fortunately recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have declared the validity of this legislation, and have also thrown the arm of the National authority and the protection of the Federal Courts around the citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage at National elections and the Federal officer when interfered with by State authority for the performance of his official duties.

WE FEAR THAT A RETURN of the Democracy to power in National affairs would cause a reversal of these wholesome de-

of the Democracy to power in National affairs would cause a reversal of these wholesome decisions.

Second—The system of free common schools, began and built up by the Republicans of this State at the reconstruction period, and left by them in a flourishing condition at their retirement from power, still live, although seriously crippled and dwarfed by the stingy and illiberal provisions of the organic and statutory law. This institution deserves well of all good citizens, but its permanence and prosperity are doubtful under the administration of a party which was hostile to its establishment.

Third—Intelligence and virtue being the safe-guard of liberty, we deem the very perpetuity of our Republic to depend upon the proper education of the masses, and that, therefore, the maintenance of free common schools is a matter of vital necessity and of National importance, and cannot be safely left entirely to the action or non-action, or inefficient action, of the several States. In view of this opinion, we suggest to the National Republican Convention, soon to assemble, the propriety of recommending a constitutional amendment which shall vest in the General Government a supervisory control over this important question.

Fourth—We invite immigration, we welcome strangers of whatever nationality or creed, and especially from any other section of the Far West. Our soil is fruitful and climate mild, and equal civil and political rights and freedom of opinion and expression are accorded here to a greater extent than in any other Southern State, with painful exceptions, in certain localities in the history of our recent past, mortifying to our State pride and irritating to the American and Anglo-Saxon sense of justice and fair play. There has been no forefolde hindrance to the exercise of political rights, and we are gratified to observe and announce a steady progress in the direction of a sound public sentiment in this regard in this State in the campaign of 1878, whereby thousands of citizens were deprived of the rights

the vigor of manhood, and we deem nim emi-nently worthy to resume the eares of State as well as the honors attached thereto. Feeling that his will be the safest hand at the helm to guide us through any troubled waters upon which we may be launched, we hereby express-our firm, unwavering, and unanimous choice in his favor, and recommend and instruct our dele-gation to the National Convention to vote for Ulysses S. Grant as the choice of the Republic-ans of Arkansas for President.

ans of Arkansas for President.

THE CHICAGO DELECATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—As 3 a. m. the Republican State Convention adjourned sine die. The following are the delegates appointed to the Chicago Convention: S. W. Dorser, Powell Clayton, M. W. Gibbs, O. P. Snyder, H. H. Bobinson, Jacob Trieber, S. H. Holland, James K. Barnes, J. H. Johnson, J. A. Barnes, O. A. Hadly, — Hariss.

CALIFORNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.—A caucus of the Blaine men to the Republican State Convention, which meets here at 3 p. m. to-day, assembled at 10 a. m. to-day. Fully two-thirds of the delegates were present in caucus. A resolution was unanimously adopted that delegates to the Chicago Convention be instructed to go first, last, and all the time for James G. Blaine. The spirit of the delegates is to not be deceived again. Four years ago the Republicans of California were for Blaine, and part of the delegation went otherwise, and this time the Republicans will not again be deceived. Hence the instructions.

THE CONVENTION.
To the Western Associated Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento this afternoon. Called to order by W. W. Morrow. Chairman of the State Central Committee, and George F. Baker was chosen Temporary Chairman. Mention of Blaine in his address was greeted with great applause and three

Credentials, and on Permanent Organization and Order of Business were appointed, and a re-cess taken, after which the report of the Comcess taken, after which the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. There were few proxies. The report of the Committee on Organization, etc., making the temporary officers permanent, and providing for electing delegates, three from each Congressional district, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented. It reaffirms adherence to the Republican National platform of 1876 and the State platform of 1870; demands the continuance of the policy of resumption; maintenance and enforcement of all the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the protection of all citizens, regardless of color or condition, in their rights; and full and fair elections in all the States.

After the plank in favor of public schools

condition, in their rights; and full and fair elections in all the States.

After the plank in favor of public schools
comes the following:

"Resolved, That we will cordially support the
nomineer of the Republican National Convention, whoever they may be, but we know that
the six Electoral votes of our State are certain
to be given for the Republican ticket if James
G. Blaine be nominated; wherefore we do hereby instruct our delerates to the Republican National Convention to vote as a unit first, last,
and all the time for James G. Blaine, and to use
all honorable means to secure his nomination
for President of the United States."

ILLINOIS. BROWN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., April 29.—The Ret lican Convention met day. Jacob Frendlich and W. H. Brackenridge were selected as delegates. The Convention passed a resolution by nearly two to one favoring Blaine and Cuikan. The only known Grant nominee for delegate was

DE WITT COUNTY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLINTON, Ill., April 29 .- The De Witt County Republican Convention convened in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following dele-gates to the State Convention were selected: V. Warner, J. J. Storkey, E. Dillon, S. W. Bell, and A. Haynee, who are all Grant men, and were instructed to vote for Grant and Cullom first, last, and all the time. The meeting was harmo-nious and very enthusiastic. The Hon. Mr. Donahue, of this city, was the choice for Con-

NOT A GRANT MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., April 29.—Yesterday's Daily Leader contained the following letter from the venerable Judge Wilcox, a stalwart Republican: Leader: In the News of last evening my name appears as one of what is styled a 'Reception Committee' of the citizens of Elgin who are to be at the depot to receive Gen. Grant this ..fterbe at the depot to receive Gen. Grant this afternoon. Having heard of no meeting of the citizens of Elgin for that purpose, I know not who assumed authority to name such a committee. My name was certainly used without my knowledge. Regarding Gen. Grant unworthy the contidence and esteem of the people of the United States, I am opposed to bestowing upon him any special mark of respect. In defiance of the eminently wise precedent limiting the Prosidency of any person to two terms, established by the sagaclous, unselfish, and patriotic founders of our Government, and respected nitherto by the able and pure men of all parties, Gen. Grant is now going about the country in palace-cars,—a dead-head, it is understood,—showing himself and family at this place and at that, under the training of shrewd, unscruptious, and corrupt politicians, craftily seeking nomination by the Republican party for President.—the cunning trainers hoping, somehow, to get him in the Presidential chair, and thereby renew opportunities afforded by his former Administrations to plunder the people. I protest against this unseemly performance. Silvanus Willcox."

MACOMB.

Special Dispatch to The Officago Tribune.

MACOMB, April 20.—Delegates from this city to the County Convention stand: Biaine, 19; Grant, 8. In the county, so far, Blaine has 82; Grant, 38.

Grant, 38.

KANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DUNDER, Ill., April 29.—The call is issued today for the Democratic County Convention, to
be held at Geneva on Saturday, May 8, for the
purpose of choosing seven delegates to represent Kane County in the State Convention to be
held at Springfield June 10. The Convention will
be composed of 105 delegates, of which this town
sends five.

DISCUSSING THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., 2 pril 29.—The doings of the Republican Convention yesterday has been the topic of conversation during the day, and while topic of conversation during the day, and while the friends of Secretary Sherman give out that the result is all that they desired, they are mis-representing their real feelings. It is a well-known fact now that one Bateman, a director in the Sherman dodger department at Washington, came on fresh from his chief with resolutions, which it was housed he could get through the came on fresh from his chief with resolutions, which it was hoped he could get through the Convention, but the Committee on Resolutions were too discreet to risk presenting such before the Convention. The most hot-headed and indiscreet of Mr. Sherman's friends were desirous of engrafting into the platform an anti-third-term resolution, and would have insisted upon it had not the more knowing ones been convinced that such action would raise a storm which might serve in bringing to the surface more sentiment for Grant than Mr. Sherman would care to have known.

known.

Gov. Dennison also desired to have the delegates instructed to vote as a unit for Secretary Sherman, but this was promptly smothered by the Committee, who knew that it would result only in arousing

only in arousing

THE IRE OF THE BLAINE MEN,

who, although in the minority, spoke out boldly
and were as solid as a rock. All the talk and
persuasion which over 500 Sherman delegates
could bring to bear would not shake them from
their purpose, and they steadily declared themselves as for Blaine first and last. By the action
of the Committee on Credentials in reorganizing the Licking County Sherman bolters, and defrauding the entire Blaine delegation of their
vote, the friends of Mr. Sherman destroyed all
chances of a compromise, and more firmly
united the nine Blaine delegates to Chicago, who
will not now, under any circumstances, even give
Mr. Sherman a compilimentary vote.

One of the Sherman organs in this city concedes nine delegates to the National Convention
for Senator Blaine, while Gen. Beatty believes
he will have ten at least on the first ballot, and
eighteen on the second.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EDMUNDS AND GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Third and Seventh Districts held their Conventions to-day, the former choosing Choate Burnham and Phineas Pierce, both Edmunds men, with Sherman for second choice; the latter electing two avowed Grant men, ex-Gov. Boutwell and George A. Marden, editor of the Lowell Courier. There was a good deal of quiet work in the Seventh District. An anti-Grant and Blaine caucus was held, and Maj. Stott of Lowell and Fred E. Clark of Lawrence were selected as candidates; and that the contest in the Convention was a close one was shown by the fact that on the informal ballot harden had only five your more than Clark, while

BLAINE.

WHAT HIS PRIENDS SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Friends of Ser ator Blaine have the following information: ". ator Blaine have the following information: "A private dispatch from Oble to-day says: 'Blaine has nine delegates on first ballot, sixteen on second, and in either the first or second choice of forty-one.' Other dispatches substantially confirm this report. The delegation is intensely and almost unanimously anti-Grant and anti-third term.

The South Carolina delegation is headed by the most earnest friend of Blaine in the South, and at least six of the delegates WILL SUPPORT BLAINE,

WILL SUPPORT BLAINE, first and last, and the other seven are divided between Grant and Sherman. Dispatches and letters from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia agree in the report that Blaine will have all these States substantially solid. Conventions in the first three will meet next week. In the other the week following. Other Republican Conventions next week will be those of New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Missispipi, and Annessee.

Information at the National Blaine Club is to the effect that New Hampshire will be solid for Blaine. Wisconsin will give him 18 of its 20 votes, while Tennessee and Mississippi will be divided. Senator Blaine has a dispatch from California which says: "The Convention is unanimous for Blaine; instructed to vote as a unit."

ELECTORAL COUNT.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—There was a caucus of Democratic Senators to-day on the subject of the proposed new rule relative to the counting of the Electoral vote. No definit condusion was reached, owing, perhaps, in part, to he fact that the caucus was thinly attended but it is the general understanding among Democratic Senators, as the result of this conference, that the new rule recommended at the joint meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Rules and of the Committees of the Electoral count shall be recommended for adoption by the two Houses of Congress. That whe recommended the state of the Electoral count shall be recommended for adoption by the two Houses of Congress. That was recognitive to the present the support of the contract of the con Congress. That rule proposes, in substance, that when one certificate only is presented from a State it shall not be rejected, except by the a State it shall not be rejected, extens by the concurrence of both Houses, and that in case of dual returns neither shall be counted unless both Houses agree upon one of them. The argument in support of this plan is that it throws upon a State the responsibility of deciding dis-putes on the penalty of the loss of its Electoral vote, and that while politicians, for per-sonal ends, might be willing to sac-rifice the Electoral vote of a State, the Electoral vote of a State, it is scarcely possible that the people of a State would consent to such a loss. Some of the Seattors are reported to have been in favor of non-action, on the ground that any attempt to enact a new rule would necessarily be followed by a protracted debate. The Democrats appear to think that Republicans would generally oppose this proposed new rule if it would not in any respect restrict Democratic power over the count.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29.—The Republican Convention was in session till I o'clock this morning. Resolutions denouncing the outrage at West Point were a source of animated debate, at West Point were a source of animated debate, and without action the Convention, after electing delegates to Chicago, adjourned till 8 o'clock this morning, when the Whittaker resolutions passed.

Resolutions condemning the bestowal of Federal patronage on Democrats also passed.

A resolution that in the event of Grant not being the nominee, the edelegates should support Blaine, but in no contingency vote for Sherman, was laid on the table.

Adjourned sine die.

GREENBACKERS.

THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—The State National Convention to-day was a tame affair. The Opera-House was full on the first floor, one-half were Indianapolis politicians and sight-seers, drawn there out of curiosity. A few ladies were also scattered about the hall, the audience being seated without regard to arangement by districts, although the usual lacards were in position. Probably 200 delepiacards were in position. Probably 200 delegates were present, representing half the counties of the State. It was a queer-looking Convention, and the feebleness of its membership and the poverty of members were apparent,

and the poverty of members were apparent, despite the attempt to conceal them. The following committees were appointed:

On Permanent Organization—J. F. Bird, of Gibson, First District; J. W. Caroy, Sullivan, Second; L. D. Whitson, of Seott, Third; John S. Ammenson, of Decatur, Fourth; Samuel Wallingford, of Monroe, Fifth; Thompson Smith, of Wayne, Sixth; James Hightshue, of Marion, Seventh; W. A. Tipton, of Fountain, Bighth; C. L. Calvert, of Boone, Ninth; N. L. Dyke, of Newton, Tenth; R. S. Squiers, of Grant, Eleventh; A. B. Daily, of De Kalb, Twelfth; J. D. Lloyd, of La Porte, Thirteenth.

On Resolutions—Moses Smith, of Vanderburg, First District; John N. Boss, of Lawrence, Second; L. D. Wilson, of Scott, Third; O. P. McClain, of Decatur, Fourth; A. T. Keightly, of Punnam, Fifth; Cyrus Florey, of Rush, Sixth; Noah W. Parker, of Marion, Seventh; M. C. Rankin, of Vigo, Eighth; David Franklin, of Madison, Ninth; H. G. Leonard, of Cass, Tenth; John Newman, of Blackford, Eleventh; A. D. Gutchess, of De Kalb, Twelfth; H. R. Harris, of La Porte, Thirteeuth.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows:

President—Maj. Lev! Ferguson, Morgan.

Vice-Presidents—J. G. Nesbit, First District; R. Sanford, Second; L. D. Whitson, Third; Benjamin Fowler, Fourth; John C. Reynolds, Fifth; James Harmel, Sixth; Isaiah Hornady, Seventh; E. R. Shoemaker, Twelfth; W. R. Ellis, Ninth; John Milroy, Tenth; Henry Moore, Eleventh; E. R. Shoemaker, Twelfth; John C. Mangharman, Thirteenth.

Secretaries—Charles H. Jackson, of Jackson County, and H. Harrison, of Lafarette.

Pending adjournment for dinner, Congressman De La Matyr mide one of his bitter speeches, in which he denounced capitalists with a spirit and in a manner worthy of Denis Kearney. In the afternoon a platform containing twenty-three long resolutions was submitted and unanimously adopted. They may be

ing twenty-three long resolutions was submitted and unanimously adopted. They may be SUMMED UP BRIEFLY AS FOLLOWS:

ing twenty-three long resolutions was submitted and unanimously adopted. They may be SUMMED UP BRIEFLY AS FOLLOWS:

The first five resolutions declare that the people, through their Government, shall resume control of the currency which has been delegated by the Republicans to a moneyed oligareby, and that all currency, whether metallic or paper, should be a full legal-tender and of sufficient volume to do the business of the country. The sixth and seventh declare that "We are in the midst of a revolution which has for its object the rescue of the producing classes from the oppression of an interest-bearing debt." The eighth, ninth, and tenth demand the payment of the bonded debt as it becomes due, and the prohibition of another dollar of debt, either State or National. The eleventh and twelfth demand for labor the divine right to enjoy its legitimate fruits, which should be secured by law. The thirteenth demands that public lands shall be held for homes for actual cultivators. The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth denounce those who in public position secure Elegitimate gains; they are "unmitigated thieves, and should be punished as other oriminis." The seventeenth demands that the soldier shall be paid according to the contract. The mineteenth demands that the soldier shall be paid according to the contract. The mineteenth demands the immediate passage of the law to EQUALIZE SOLDIERS. Belivares.

The twentieth declares suffrage the inalienable right of every citizen of the United States. The twenty-first favors the passage of the Rearm Inter-State Commerce bilk. The twenty-second opposes the importation of Chinese servile labor. The twenty-third denounces the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens for exercising the right of ree speech, referring to Denis Kearney. The last plank was received with vociferous applause.

Nominations being in order, Richard Gregg, of Dearborn; Henry James, of Grant; Reuben A. Rilley, of Hancock; John V. Milroy, of Carroll; and Judge Charles H. Test, of Marion, were place

placed him in nomination. Richard Gregg, of Dearborn, received

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR
on the first ballot, receiving 400 votes; Mr. Riley 124. This was the only contest, the bilance of the ticket being nominated by seclamation, as follows.

Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Debruler, of Spencer County; David Moss, of Hamilton, and Robert Gregory, of White, decilining to have their names presented before the Convention. For Secretary of State, J. B. Yearley, of Marion. Auditor of State, George W. Demarce, of Johnson County; Capt. Wessler, of Vanderburg County, decilining. For Treasurer of State, John F. Ullery, of St. Joseph County. Attorney-General, John L. Miller, of Tiphecamoe. Reporter of the Supreme Court. Thomas Marshall, of Delaware County. Clerk of the Supreme Court, Capt. Wessler, of Vanderburg County. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. E. Pleas, of Howard County: Judge of the Supreme Court, W. A. Tiptoo, of Fountain County, from the Third Districts the nomination of a candidate from the Fitth District was tendered to John Bender, of Marshall County, who, decining, the master of filing that position was referred to the State Georgia Counties. Elect

ors at Large, David Moss, of Hamilton County, and Samuel Waltingford, of Mource.

The nomination of a lady for delegate to the Chicago Convention created considerable surprise and comment, but she was unanimously chosen.

Very little is known of these, except Mr. Gregg, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket four years ago. The delegates, however, seemed satisfied with their selection.

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES st large to the Chicago Convention were chosen:
Mrs. Dr. Mary L. Thomas, James Buchanan, Col.
John B. Milroy, and J. H. Allen.
The district Electors and members of the State
Central Committee were then announced, and
the Convention adjourned.
A great deal of boasting was done about the
large additions to the party, Judge Tipton, the
old Chairman of the State Central Committee,
stating that they would poll in November between 40,000 and 50,000 votes. Carefullobservers,
however, estimate that the number will not exceed one-tenth as many.

CHICAGO.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

The anti-Grant Republicans of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting at Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, last evening. There were about 150 present.

Mr. George W. Newcomb, who was chosen Chairman, said they had been called together by the friends of Washburne and Blaine, who were agreed that either one of those statesmen had

the friends of Washburne and Blaine, who were agreed that either one of those statesmen had better be nominated than Gen. Grant, who had held the office of President for two terms.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Executive Committee, reported a long list of gentlemen who had been selected to ascertain the sentiments of the people in their respective precincts, and to meet at Mr. Newcomb's office, Thursday of next week, and report to the Executive Committee.

W. K. SULLIVAN was then called on, and said he regretted that the duty of speaking of one of the candidates devolved upon one who was not able to do him or the cause he represented more justice. He believed that of all the distinguished men be fore the Republicans, the Hon. Elihu B. Wash-burne was the strongest and most available for the party to nominate. He would say nothing in disparagement of the other candidates. No the party to nominate. He would say nothing in disparagement of the other candidates. No matter who was nominated, Washburne sfriends would support him. If Grant were nominated he might be elected; Blaine would be; Washburne certainly would be. Washburne was a man of affairs.—a schooled statesman. For twenty years he had served his country at home and abroad, and no man could point out a spot in his record. He had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, not of his own will, but by those who thought that under the circumstances he should be nominated and made the standard-bearer of the party. The speaker's enthusiasm led him to prefer Blaine, feeling that it nominated the fight would be won. With Washburne it was won already. Grant's Administration, while personally all that it should be, was not such as reflected credit upon the American people. He did not believe the Sonthern States were for him,—that Grant or any other Republican could carry a Southern State. What the Hepublicans wanted to do was to nominate a man who could carry all the Northern States. [Applause.] To overcome the Solid South there must be a solid North. No chances should be taken. He could not understand how any patriotic man could advocate the nomination of Gen. Grant, whose election was doubtful. Grant's strength in the Convention would come from States that would not give him an Electoval vote. Upon Illinois depended the result. As Cook County went, so the State would go. It was the duty of every one to do his duty at the primaries and see that there was an honest expression of the Republican voters, and that men be sent to Springfield who would carry out the desire of their constituents honestly and fairly, whether they were for Grant, Blaine, or Washburne.

GEN. HURLBUT what the condition of things was. Therefore the speaker didn't think, as a specimen of success in political leadership, Grant, if he were responsible for it, filled the bill. [Applause.] Illinois to-day was the point on which hung the whole future of the Republic. "Give us anything," said the speaker, "except a Democratic Administration." The Democratic party was evolution turned wrong end to. [Laughter.] Once it stood on legs, and had a skull and some brains. Look at its Fresidents since Jackson and see how they had gradually "slid down." Now the party was all stomach and jaw. Having proved its incapacity and inability to handle the great questions of the time, God, who took care of the country, raised up the Republican party and gave us Lincoln. [Applause.] At this time it was necessary to have an unfilnohing leader, and the man was James G. Blainu. [Applause.] He was not in favor of the nomination of Grant, because it would imperil Republican success at the next election. Reference was made to the existing opposition to the third term, the speaker saying that he was surprised at its strength, there being in New York alone 30,000 Republican voters organized in hostility to the reflection of Grant. They could not afford to lose 10,000 Republican voters for he will be seaker saying in the scale. Blaine's nomination would awaken such an enthusiasm as to call out every Republican votes. Hence it was the duty of Republican votes in New York which was a doubtful State? The success of one man was as nothing in the scale. Blaine's nomination would awaken such an enthusiasm as to call out every Republican votes. Hence it was the duty of Republican to nominate him. [Applause.] With him there would be such a majority in Illinois se had never been rolled up before, and success was assured, and with it would come peace and order, and the breaking up of the Solid South.

NOTES.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES.

THE HON. N. B. WASHBURNE FOR PRESIDENT.

Ch. adgo Evening Journal (Ants-Third-Term).

There is not an element in the Republican party that would not coine to the support of Mr. Washburne were he to be nominated to the Presidency. The German-Americans, aimost en masse, including many Democrats, would rally to his support as they would to no other man. The so-called Liberal Republicans, whose number is by no means contemptible, would be entirely satisfied with him. The Republican party of the Nation would be literally solid in the event of his nomination. There would be on "bolting." no break, no faltering anywhere.

Thousands of intelligent Democrats would vote for him in preference to Tilden, who will, in all probability, be forced upon that party as its candidate.

The soldiers, who cannot forget the earnest-ness and devotion with which Mr. Washburne championed the interests of the army as the leader of the House during the War-time, would march to his support in a body.

All the friends of conomy in Government, all the friends of economy in Government, all the friends of conomy in Government, all the friends of would march to his support in a body.

All the friends of conomy in Government, all the friends of an efficient Civil-Bervice, remembering his long and distinguished career in Congress,—always on the side of official purity and public honor,—would naturally and of necessity be attracted to the banner inscribed with the name of Elihn B. Washburne, the old "Watchdog of the Treasury."

Therefore, without disparaging the services or the deserts of other distinguished leaders whose names are urged in connection with the Presidency, the Journal deem Mr. Washburne the strongest man who could be selected as our standard-bearer in the coming National campaign. No prominent American has the popular confidence to a greater degree than he has; no American name stands more honorably before the country or the work, make him a candidate. Why fight over others whose power to comman

cess in the coming campaign beyond peradventure.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., April 29.—Lows County sends three Blaine, one Washburne-Blaine, and one Grant delegate to the State Convention.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Mich., April 29.—Wayne. County, which includes Detroit, elected forty-nine delegates to-day to the Republican State Convention. Complexion not known, but an anti-third-term resolution was promptly laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

FOREIGN.

Opening of the English Parliament under the New Government.

Irish Members, Disorganized, Are Inclined to Hold Aloof.

The Constellation's Officers Handsomely Treated by the Cork People.

A Pastoral by Archbishop McCabe Condemning Communism in . Ireland.

Another Ministerial Crisis Precipitated at the Italian Capital.

Turkey Too Weak to Meet Her Obliga tions under the Berlin Treaty.

The Chinese Said to Be Making the Most Extensive War Preparations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

LONDON, April 28.—Parliament was for opened to-day by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of Argyle, Barl Granville, Chancellor, the Duke of Argyle, Barl Granville, Earl Sydney, and Lord Northbrook, acting as the Royal Commission. The procedure merely consisted in summoning the Commons to the bar of the House of Lords and requesting them to elect a Speaker. There was a fair attendance of the Commons, including many new members. Only twenty Tory and fourteen Liberal Peers, two Bishops, and fifteen Peeresses were present in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons there was a meagre attendance of the Irish members. The conference on the land question in Dublin to-day detains Parnell and his adherents. Some Irish members, including O'Donnell and Finyon, sat on the Tory side, and others on the Liberal side. The House, floor, and galleries were very crowded.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. Watkins Williams has been appointed Solicit or-General; Postmaster-General, Henry Faw cett; Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer; Attorney-General, Sir Henry James; Finan-cial Secretary of the Treasury, Lord Frederical Cavendish; Secretary of the Admiralty, Shaw Lefevre; Under Secretary for the Colonies, M

THE MISSING SHIP.

The search-ship Nye has returned, but brings no tidings of the Atalanta. The bottle business is regarded as a hoax.

FILIBUSTER.

It is announced that last week a steamer touched off Lundy Island, at the entrance off Bristol Channel, for the purpose of transferring two passengers to a fishing smack. The steamer, named Helena, has a cargo of 12,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, and a torpedo launch. These are to be landed in Crete about the end of May, when a revolution is to break out in various parts of the Island. The two passengers are Cretan agents intrusted with the purchase of arms. This is the ship some American correspondent said was intended for a raid on Cuba.

THE HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR.

VIENNA, April 23.—The New Free Press says:
"We believe the position of Count Karolyi as
Austro-Hungarian Ampassador at London has
become untenable, and his removal is absointely necessary, because he has spoken scornfully of Gladstone."

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM.

The Standard says it has reason to believe the Government does not contemplate the introduction of a bill for the redistribution of parliamentary seats until the results of the census of 1881 is ascertained. It follows that a new reform bill could not be laid before Parliament until 1882.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURG

upon by the relief deputation and escorted to
the Angio-American cable station, where
arrangements had been made to insure direct
communication with Princess Louise at Ottawa.
MORE APPOINTMENTS.

Arthur Wellesley Peel has been appointed
Under Secretary for the Home Department.
Lord Richard Grosvenor will succeed W. P.
Adam as Liberal "whip."

IRELAND.

THE CONSTRUCTION.

THE CONSTRUCTION.

CORZ, April 28.—The United States relief-ship Constellation will undergo some repairs and sail homeward bound about the 10th of May. The Duke of Edinburg, in his dispatch-boat Lively. took the stores to the people on the wester

A PASTORAL.

The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in a pastoral says: "Doctrines declarative of mutual confidence are laid down by some public speakers as the first principles of morals. Patriotism is invoked as the spirit of disunion between priests and people. The evil genius of Communism, which has brought such fearful wees on other lands, is only watching the opportunity which that disunion may give it to try to "lish its hideous throne among us. Our scople have yet many wrongs; our educational system is imperfect; our land laws, though reformed, can still be employed as instruments of great injustice; and we must have every means on which God's blessings can be invoked to redress these wrongs."

which God's blessings can be invoked to redress these wrongs."

The Land league convence
in Dublin to-day unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the speedy pushing forward the bill for the suspension of ejectments for the non-payment of rent for two years, and Messrs. Parnell and O'Donohue and three members of the Land League were appointed a committee to draft such a bill.

COMPLIMENTARY.

COME, April 29.—The transhipment of the Constellation's cargo to the different British gunboats has been completed. The Valorous, with the residue of the cargo, has sailed for Galway.

Capt. Potter and the officers of the Constellation were entertained at a banquet to-night given in their honor by the Mayor and citizens of Cork. The banqueting hall was magnificently decorated. At the entrance was a star in gasjets with the letters "U. S." in the centre. The three principal toasts were; "The President of the United States," which was responded to by Consul Brooks; "The Captain and Officers of the Constellation," answered by Capt. Potter; and "The Donors of the Cargo of the Constellation," acknowledged by Mr. Hepworth. Great enhusiasm was manifested. The American officers were repeatedly cheered, and the banquet was a brilliant success.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE'S WEAKNESS.

LONDON, April 29.—A Vicuna dispatch says: There appears now to be no doubt that the Turkish officials who were charged with the surrender of the ceded territory to Montenegro did not adhere to the tenor of the Convention, and it is rather questionable whether the Porte, with the forces at its disposal at Scutari, is in a position to carry out the Convention, so the whole question appears again on the point of being reopened.

LONDON, April 59.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the Governor-General of Crete has been hastily summoned to his post in consequence of some excitement on the island.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—The Porte, in a note to the Ambussadors, denies all responsibility for the Montenegrin trouble. It declares that the Turkish authorities have strictly conformed to the Convention, and declines to reoccupy the positions taken by the Albanians. Two thousand men have been sent to Scutari.

ITALY.

BONE, April 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Zanardelli, former Minister of the Interior, introduced an order of the day declaring that "The Chamber being persuaded that the question of the policy of the Government will form an opportune subject for discussion when the budget of the Ministry of the Interior is introduced, passes to the order of the day." Signor Zanardelli submitted that it was impossible to give a conscientious vote on the question of confidence in the Ministry unless the rote was preceded by a detailed debate; and, in order to learn the true policy of the Cabinet, it was necessary to adjourn consideration of the question under debate.

Signor De Pretis, present Minister of the Interior, declared the Government could not accept Signor Zanardelli's motion, but a question of confidence in the Ministry must be settled immediately.

defeated.—178 to 183.—the majority being com-posed of eighty-three members of the Right and various sections of the Left.

The provisional exercise of the budget for May was then agreed to.

In consequence of the previous vote, Premier Cairoil requested the Chamber to suspend its sittings until the Ministry had taken orders of the King.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Rossays: The Cabinet Council, after a prolonge sitting, decided that the Ministers should place their resignations in the hands of the King. Premier Cairoli has gone to the Quirinal for the Durpose.

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GERMANY.

HARTMAN.

HAMBURG, April 29.—Hartman, the Socialist, elected to the Reichstag, is a journeyman show maker. It is believed that many voters abstained from voting because of the ill-feeling occasioned by the proposal recently submitted to the Bundesrath to include part of the Hamburg suburb of St. Paul and the Town of Altona in the Imperial Zoliverein, in order to effect Hamburg's free port privileges.

THE STAYP, BILL.

Hamburg's free port privileges.

THE STAMP BILL.

Berlin, April 22.—The Reienstag to-day decided to refer the Imperial Stamp bill to a committee. Most of the speakers were opposed to taxing receipts for Post-Office orders. The Secretary to the Treesury warmly supported the proposal, urging that Bismarck pointed out last year that the imperial revenues must be increased to an extent that would enable the Empire to apportion to the separate States from its own resources the sums necessary to effect reforms in their several systems of taxation.

THE REIGHSTAG.

LONDON, April 29.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: It is probable the Reichstag, which has been recently ill-attended, will be closed the 10th of May. Grave doubts are entertained whether the same Deputies will ever again as semble.

BISMARCK has declared to some political friends his firm intention to go to the House when the commercial treaty with Austria is being debated for the purpose of officially expressing his views oc the political situation. Bismarck deeply and sincerely regrets the victory of the Liberals in England.

UNFOUNDED. The rumor that Count Karolyi is about to recate his post as Ambassador of Austria at London is unfounded.

RUSSIA.

ANSIVERSARY OF THE CZAR'S BIRTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, 'April 29.—To-day is the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of the Czar, and 6,000 persons will be released from imprisonment or delivered from police supervision. RUSSIA.

CHINA.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—According to secounts from Shanghai, war preparations on a large scale are making in China.

RELIGIOUS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
SpainGrield, Ill., April 29.—The assisting the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions the Northwest closed to-day. The forences we mainly occupied in receiving the reports of Synodical Societies, showing the progress of work in the different States, which were in main of a very encouraging character. A poby Mrs. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, was reand Mrs. E. G. Hurd, of Galesburg, read an la-teresting paper entitled "Errands of Life." An address upon the subject, "Faithful and Trus." by Mrs. H. S. Marsh, of Joliet, closed the free

by Mrs. H. S. Marsh, of Joliet, closed the first noon's session.

The report of the Committee on Report submitted this afternoon, after which offers were elected, as follows:

President, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Chicago, Tie-Presidents, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mrs. William Blair, and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, Mrs. S. J. Rhea, Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Peoris; Mrs. A. C. Burnbam, Champaign; Mrs. W. P. Piersons, Onaga: C. Hutchinson, New Albany, Ind.; N. B. Jud. Ottawa, Ill.; G. S. Frost, Detroit; J. F. Er, Cedar Rapids; J. R. Brown, Madison, In.; Gea. H. C. Van Cleave, Minneapolis; P. L. Perriss, Omaha; George E. Pomerov, Toledor, Mrs. Prof. J. W. Sterling, Madison; Miss Helen Feabody, Oxford, O. Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Blakie, Chicago, Home Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. George H. Laffin, Mrs. H. H. Fry, Chicago, Foreign Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. George H. Laffin, Mrs. H. H. Fry, Chicago, Foreign Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. Albert Keep, S. H. Perry, H. P. Watt, Chicago, Treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Whitehead, Chicago, Millotell Committee—Mms. George H. Laffin, A. M. Gibbs, H. H. Fry, Henry Humphry, Miss Mollie Halsey, Chicago.

Managers—Mmes. D. E. Pearson, Arthur Mitchell, Henry Humphry, L. Patton, Harrist

Johnson, W. B. Jacobs, E. S. Williams, E. Van Buren, H. H. Forsyth, C. Hartwell, E. E. Williams, E. Wanard, Chioago; J. M. Barker, Hyde Park; A. M. Gibbs, Evanston; W. C. Gray, Oak Park; E. D. Penfield, Chicago; Miss G. Ward, Ypsilanti, Mmes. C. G. Brownell, Detroit; George Leuder, Monroe, Mich.; Julia B. Kendall, Laporte; H. A. Edson, Indianapolis; Willard Merrill, A. H. Vedder, J. B. Stout, Milwaukee; S. R. Lanham, Ia Crosse; J. S. Oliver, Chester, Ia.; A. C. Scot, Kossuth, Ia.; J. F. Young, Vinton, Ia.; S. B. Clark, A. P. Nicholas, Omaha; Mary Roblasea, Humboldt, Ia.; C. C. Doolittle, Toledo; E. A. Lindsley, Gallion, O.; M. R. Hobert, Denwer Luther Hoadley, Brownsville, Neb.; R. H. Roc, Newton, Kas.

It was decided to hold the next annual meting at Chicago on the last Wednesday and Thumday in April next.

A petition asking the Evangelical Affiance to devote one day of the week of prayer to the cluse of foreign missions was indorsed.

An able paper on "Enthusiasm" was read by Mrs. Gen. Van Cleave, of Minneapolis.

The collections to-day aggregated the introduction of a number of returned missionaries, 1982 of which spoke.

The collections to-day aggregated the first Samuel of Whoth spoke.

The evening the visiting delegates were tendered a reception at the Executive Manhion by Gov. and Mrs. Culiom.

WHITTAKER. More Professional Testimony in the West Point Investigation. WEST POINT, N. Y., April 29.—Testimony was

West Point Investigation.

West Point Investigation.

West Point, N. Y., April 22.—Testimony wataken to-day as to the weight that should be given the statements 'the 200 cadets who, on their word of hono. aid they knew nothing about the outrage.

Prof. Greener, whose protegé waittaker is, was the next witness. Among other thing it said Whittaker was a pupil of his in the University of South Carplina. He was always studient, and his character was the best out of 500 in the University, and he was the best out of 500 in the University, and he was the best out of 500 in the University, and he was the best out of 500 in the University, and he was the best out of 500 in the University, and he was the total of the own social position in Harvard University. He was the first colored student to enter, and he was never treated with any discouries. He was the first colored student to enter, and he was never treated with any discouries. He dined at the club table, and had intimate among ations with the best men of the disa. There was another colored student much darker than he, and he was never insulted. In witness' class there were 150 members, and two-thirds of them spoke to him. He was a member of the College codeties, and had a white room-mate. He aid to thought that when a colored student came to West Point, and his character and deportained for three years were beyond question, and on two cadets spoke to him in all that time, and he instructors did not come near him. It did not speak well for the kindly feelings that animate the Academy. Witness was not awar of the fact that the instructors were not allowed to visit the cadets in their rooms at the barmain. The Recorder asked Prof. Greener He well he wish the cadets in their rooms at the barmain help clear up the outrage matter. He well had been made to give those students an additional on the side of further. "If," said witness, "any well and help clear up the outrage matter. He well had one?

The Recorder—Do you think the violation of an oath so administered to an a

long as the Quee of England. He unwisely in want serve the Maste

for May

Premier pend its orders of

2000年

He Continued Firm in His Determination to Depart,

And Accordingly the Presbytery Granted Him a Dismission.

The Chicago Presbytery held an adjourned meeting in McCormick's Block yesterday morning, the special business to be done being the consideration of the application of the Rev. J. Monro Gibson to have dissolved the pastoral tie binding him to the Second Church. The Rev. James Maclaughian acter as Moderator, and there were thirty-five present.

Prof. Patton presented the application of the Rev. Edward S. Fitz for admission to the Presbytery, and the matter was referred to a Committee.

Dr. Patterson stated ,that the Fourth Church had received a communication from Dr. Johnson, saying that he would be here the last Sabbath of May, and it was their desire to have him installed as soon as possible after his arrival. He moved the appointment of a committee to make

the necessary arrangements.

The motion was agreed to, and the Moderator named as the Committee the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Dr. Mitchell, and O. H. Lee.

The Rev. Mr. Sickels, of Freeport, who was present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

DB. GIBSON
then arose and requested the Presbytery to take
up his application for a dissolution of the pastoral tie between himself and the congregation
of the Second Church, in order that he might be
transferred to the London Presbytery.
Mr. Walker moved that the request be grant-

Justice L. D. Wallace, from the Committee representing the church, requested the Presbytery, if they thought it wise, not to grant the request. This was the feeling of the people. They were not able to see why the tie should be severed. If the Presbytery could have been at the church last night, they would believe that the congregation did not want Dr. Gibson to leave them. All were attached to him. All loved him. All sympathized with him in his views of church work, hoped that he had made a mistake, and that the Presbytery might see its way clear to say so, and be able to advise him to reconsider his action. The people were in trouble, and looked to the Presbytery to help them. They did not know what to do. They felt Dr. Gibson was wrong. While they would not detain him if it was the Lord's will, it was their earnest prayer and petition that he might remain. He then read the resolutions adopted at the church meeting, saying that they arressed the sentiments of the people.

Mr. Benton, also of the Committee, said Justice L. D. Wallace, from the Committee

Expressed the sentiments of the people.
Mr. Benton, also of the Committee, said

THERE WAS BUT ONE FEELING
in the church as to the Doctor's leaving.
Wednesday night was the first time they had
had a chance to express themselves. They
didn't know why he was going away.

Mr. Norris said, with Dr. Gibson, the Second
Church felt united; without him, they felt
divided. He referred to the feeling in the
church, and told of the work accomplished, and
asked, on behalf of the congregation, that the
tie be not dissolved.

Dr. Mitchell said it was the unanimous desire
of the people that he should not go, and, as to
the Presbytery, all the members, he was sure,
wanted him to rewnin. The question
put upon them was a delicate and
difficult one, but there was but one
thing to do, and he hoped the Presbytery would give Dr. Gibson their assurances as
to the most unusual, and, he might say, unequaled influence for good that he exerted in the
eity, he combining all the gifts that fitted him
for life and work here.

Dr. Gibson was then called on to present
HIS SIDE OF THE CASE,

eity, he combining all the gifts that fitted him for life and work here.

Dr. Gibson was then called on to present

HIS SIDE OF THE CASE,

and began by alluding to his embarrassment, which had been increased by the overkindness of the remarks that had been made. He had made the matter one of earnest consideration and prayer from the beginning. He had considered the interests here just as much as the interests in London, and a great deal more tenderly, and the action he had taken was based upon his views of the interests of the cause here. He would not take up time by referring to the encouraging field in London. A strong case could be presented by those people. He had honestly considered, in view of the whole thing, as it lay before his mind, that the change would not only work no damage to the Second Church, but might prepare the way for something higher and better than she ever had before. He still had that opinion, though some might think it strange. A suggestion was made that he give his reasons therefor. They would at once see, from the nature of the case, that it would not be wise that he should do so. He could only say that it was an opinion honestly cherished to the best of his judgment. He confessed that he might be mistaken, but it was his judgment; his conscience might be wrong, but according to the dictates of his conscience, he had followed the path of duty. While it was with great pain that he mentioned the fact that he still adhered to the position he had taken, the reason of his adherence to it was not simply that he had committed himself, but that his judgment in relation to the case remained the same as it was before. He was quite willing to defer to the superior wisdom of those who night look at matters with a wiser look than he, but they would observe that there were involved certain things that could only be present to his own mind that others could not see and did not know. As he looked at it, it seemed to him that it would not be right for him to withdraw from the position which he had ta

E, Van Wish-A. M. H. D. Bianti; Seorge Ken-ndian-fedder, m. Le Scott, S. H.

; E. A.

or the

THE GREAT SORROW WHICH HE FELT

in leaving the congregation, and when he spoke
of the congregation he could not put his hand
on any exception, because whatever difference
of opinion there might be on matters in the congregation, there was not a single member of it
that had not treated him with great kindness
and consideration personally. He spoke of the
Session, and of the consideration they had shown
him, and of their harmony; also of the other
officers, with whom his relations, personally,
were delightful. After alluding to the brethren
of the Presbytery, he said he hoped and believed
that the change, with all its sorrows, would be
the means of preparing the way for his other
congregation, so that he would be able to do better work; that the change would have the same
effect on the congregation, and that he would
hear of the progress of a united congregation,
and its accomplishment of more in the future
than in the past. He felt constrained, with all
due respect, and with the fullest appreciation of
the kind sentiment expressed, to urge upon the
Prestytery to accede to the request which he
had made.

Mr. Walker, while be could not realize how the
Doctor could see his way clear to leave such a
field, said, as he wished to do so, nothing could
be done except acquiesce in his view.

Mr. Sewell would be glad to hear

WHY THE LONDON FIELD WAS BETTER,—

That Destant a serial there.

Mr. Sewell would be glad to hear

WHY THE LONDON FIELD WAS BETTER,—
that Dr. Gibson would be more useful there
than here. No one man would be a greater loss
to the city.

Prof. Patton spoke of the affection felt for Dr.
Gibson, and then said a word for the London
Church, which could not afford to loss him.

Presbyteriansim was being resuscitated in Enstand; there was a crisis, and the best men were
needed. It would be a great mistake for the
Presbyteriansim was being resuscitated in Enstand; there was a crisis, and the best men were
needed. It would be a great mistake for the
Presbytery to interpose any obstacle. He
having made up his mind, it would be cruel to
any to him "You cannot go." There was only
see thing to do—accept the situation.

Dr. Maciaughians said the Doctor had looked at
beth sides of the matter, and he had confidence
in his judgment, and when he asked to have the
ties severed he did it with an eye to the interests
of Zion. The brethren should take a broad view
of the matter. A young church was struggling
to raise up its banner.

Dr. Kittredge said if the Presbytery decided
that it was Dr. Gibson's duty to remain with the
Second Church, he did not question that, notwithstanding all that had been done, he would
acquiesce in the decision and joyfully take up
his work and carry it on.

Judge Moore said Dr. Gibson was not the man
ogo to London. The Presbyterian Church
would never amount to anything in England so
long as the Queen was at the head of the Church
of England. He felt that Dr. Gibson was acting
navisely in wanting to go where he could not
erve the Master as efficiently as he could in
Chicago. He had a united church and a great
add here, and why should he not be content?

M. Moore offered the following as

A SUBSTITUTE:

"Me earnestly and affectionately advise Dr.

Chicago and the substitute:

"Me earnestly and affectionately advise Dr.

A SUBSTITUTE:

take the step, and the loss which all felt was sustained in his departure.

This was agreed to, and Messrs. Mitchell, Patterson, and Kittredge were named as the Committee, with power to act.

The Presbytery then adjourned until the first Monday in June.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS. European Word-Tariff-Ocean Cables

—A Universal Telegraphic Union Wanted.
There are some indications that the world's

Postal union will sooner or later become the model of a world's telegraphic union, the object being the establishment of uniform tariffs. With the exception of America, the conditions of such a union are highly favorable throughout the world, particularly in Europe and all European dependencies, and also in Japan. The world-tariff is nown in force for dispatches exchanged between England, Germany, Beigium the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland. It applies also to domestic dispatches in Beigium, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Germany. The rates charged according to the world-tariff have no regard to distance, but apply to every word sent, precisely as postage apply on the basis of regard to distance, but apply to every word sent, precisely as postage proposed to the service of the basis of the introduction of this simplified and rational. The introduction of this simplified and rational the introduction of the service is controlled by private corporations; but the objections are not thought to be insuperable. In some respects private corporations as the service than Governments, and the express service of this country, to give an interesting illustration, is known to be better than that of forcism countries, where it is controlled by the Governments and private corporations.

The telegraphic service in this country and between the United States and Surgone is in a satisfactory condition, but there is no good communication by wire between North and South America, or between the United States and Algiers; Cairo and Surgone is a service of the s

satisfactorily, Americans using the Edison system, while France has preferred the Baudot invention. The best working rate yet reached in France is about 120 messages per hour over one wire. The Cawper system, which promised to reproduce handwriting in fac-simile, has failed to produce satisfactory results.

In 1878 the number of submarine cables laid reached the unprecedented total of 11,933 nautical miles, costing about \$12,000,000. It seems hardly probable that this record will be equaled in 1880. But enormous progress is made in telephonic work. The number of telephones now in use is about 50,000, a majority being in the United States. A Telephonic Exchange has been existed at Paris; and London, Berlin, together with a number of other cities, propose to have them without much delay. The inventions of Hughes, Siemens, and F. A. Gower have increased the practical value of the telephone considerably, and altogether the record of 1879 has been unprecentedly shtisfactory in so far as telegraphic and kindred matters are concerned. The Journal Telegraphique of Berne, from which some of these facts are gleaned, is now the special organ of those who are favoring the world's telegraphic union.

THE ENGLISH RADICALS.

They Want Triennial Parliaments, No Hereditary Peerage, Electoral Districts, and a New Tenure of Land.

London Truth, April 15.

tricts, and a New Tenure of Land.

London Truts, April 15.

With regard to the composition of the new Cabinet, the fact that the Radicals constitute the majority of the majority must not be for-

gotten, whereas in the Parliament of 1868 the Liberals were in the majority. It will not be enough for one or two Radicals to be tolerated in the Cabinet, they ought to be fully represented in it. A Cabinet which seeks to maintain itself enough for one or two Radicals to be tolerated in the Cabinet, they ought to be fully represented in it. A Cabinet which seeks to maintain itself against the greater number of its own followers by Conservative aid will not be satisfactory. I am not saying whether or not the Radical creed be the better one, but it has been proved to be that of the majority of the nation, and "moderate Liberals" must either recognize this or go over to the Conservatives. When I was a boy the term "horrid radical" was one of representatives of the country glory. The idea that Radicals merely wish to destroy everything, and that they disregard the sanctity of property, has disappeared. They simply desire change where change would be beneficial. They have no prejudice for what is, provided anything better can be suggested. They perceive that England, once at the head of progress, has lagged behind, and they are convinced that the interests of the country would be benefited were institutions, which were good enough for their day, but which are no longer in harmony with the spirit and the requirements of the age, amended. When the county and the borough franchise are assimilated, the absurdity of giving one man a larger share in the choice of representatives than another will be so transparent that electoral districts will be the logical consequence; therefore, electoral districts will be the logical consequence; therefore, electoral districts will be the outcome. It having been proved by the career of the last Parliament that an assembly which has been elected many years previously does not necessarily represent public opinion after it has been in existence more than two or three years, the latter period is the longest term which any Parliament should be allowed to sit. In order to create a barrier to hasty impulsive legislation the Upper House if it disagrees with the Lower House upon any fundamental political question it sulks but submits. This is because the age does not recognize hereditary rights of legislation. All political po

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State-State.

State-sta.

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and Clinton, at a bargain.

Bly acros corner Tweitth-st. and city limits, for
fly across corner Tweitth-st.
fl command good rental. Inquire at 4 Wabash-av.

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TOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE LOTS ON ELLIS

POR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE LOTS ON ELLIS
and Lake-ava, suitable for fine residences, convenient for ears and boulevards. CHAS CLEAVER,
Room 21, 124 Dearbornest. FOR SALE - SOUTHWEST CORNER OF VAN Buren and Loomis-sts., 98x110; an elegant corner to improve. PIERCE & WARE, 149 La Salie-st. FOR SALE—94X1234 FRET ON CHICAGO-AV.,
- near grand boulevards, south front, in McElroy's
Subdivision, cheap for cash. Call or address Cashier
of Tribune office. FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THE BEST LOT on the boulevard, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth-siz, also ôf feet near Thirty-third-st, east front. MATSON HILL, 9 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND FIVE LOTS 25X125, all clear, at Auburn, on C., R. I. & P. K. R.; fare, cents; best offer takes them. Address Z 58, Tribune. FOR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; 816 down and & monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 12 La Salle-8t., Boom 4. FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST., east of fine house at Washington Heights; a bargain. Stacres east of Western-av., on Tracy-av. 30 acres near Blue Island at \$12. HENRY L. HILL, 160 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

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large grounds at Kenwood, on the lake shore; has
if rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to J.
N. & F. W. BARKER, 122 LA Salle-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—CHEAP, A DESIRABLE PIECE OF property of six acres near railroads and harbor, with two large brick buildings on suitable for residence or manufactory. For further particulars inquire of J. S. & G. C. OBR, Michigan City, ind.

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worth \$90,000 for \$50,000 cash and 3,000 of choice
flows land well located. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La
Salle-81.

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ton-st.

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To RENT-1M SOUTH WOOD-ST., A VERY DE-sirable 2-story and casement brick house, in ex-cellent repair; low to a good tenant; parily furnished if desired. Address W. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building. TO RENT—840—145 ROBEY-ST., 2-TORY, 11 rooms, complete. \$20—160 Robey-st., 2-story, basement, II rooms, complete. \$20—177 Adams-st., 7 rooms, brick. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 58, 97 Clark-st., between II m. and 2 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE 787 WEST LAKE-ST., WITH barn. Tenements at 537, 760, and 742 West Madison-st. Also, 12-room house and barn 744 Wabash-av. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 30 La Salle-st. TO RENT-NOS. 572 AND 574 WEST JACKSON-ST., near Centre-av.; 9 rooms each; two story and basement bricks; every modern convenience; first-class in every respect, and in good order. For particulars apply to owner at 325 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT-645 WEST ADAMS-ST. STONE FRONT, no basement, \$50; 675 Adams-st., corner Honore, -4cory frame, \$30; 856 Monroe-st., corner Leavitt, elegant brick, \$50; 195 Wood-st., near Adams, cotagon brick in prime order, \$45; 289 Weinut-st., large fine frame, \$30, H. A. OSBORN, Boom 1, 128 La Salle-st. TO RENT-672 WEST POLK-ST., NEAR PAULINA, 1 2-story marble-front dwelling; will be put in first-class condition to good tenant; rent fis per month. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 Le Salle-st. TO RENT-LARGE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY FUR-nished, on 50-foot corner lot, Ashiand-sv., \$100. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JACKSON-ST. near Throop. Owner reserves one room, and will take board if suited. FISKE, 21 Otts Block.

TO RENT-BY J. C. MCCORD. 154 LA SALLE-ST., 120 Carroll-av., 10 rooms, stone front; all modern improvements.

South Side. To RENT-FURNISHED COTTAGE OF SIX rooms at 2247 indians-av. Inquire at house.

2248 Indians-av., 5-room cottage.
4510 Indians-av., two-story and basement, 12 rooms; good barn.

3727 Forest-av., two-story and basement brick, 10 ooms. Flat of 6 rooms, 261 South Water-st. Eight-room furnished house at River Forest. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 WASH-PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Seventeenth-st., No. 89, 2story, basement, and mansard-roof house, all
modern improvements; will be put in good order;
\$60 per month.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 684, between Eighteenth and
Twentieth-sts., elegant 3-story and basement
stone-front house; all modern improvements. TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY—1039 MICHIgan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sta.,
a first-class octagon-front house; \$100 per month. A.
REED & SONS, 191 State-st.

TO RENT—1127 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY ENGLISH
I basement stone-front house, between Twentyfourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; all modern improvements; \$60. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Saile-st. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, east front, corner of Rhodes-av, and Thirty-second-st.; 9 rooms, in good order, Apply to ROBERT H. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—285 GROVELAND PARK-AV., NEAR
Thirty-drst-st, steam and horse cars, 2-story
brick, now painting and calcimining throughout, 531
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.
TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 265 COTTAGE GROVE—
av.; has 7 rooms; modern improvements; south
and west view. H. M. BACON, 28 Portland Block.
TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 26 CALUMET-AV.,
just south of Twenty-fifth—st, 6 rooms, at Room
12, 16 La Salle-st., from 12 to 2. M. H. BASS. 12, 16 La Salle-st., from 12 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT-NO. 49 WABASH-AV., NEAR HAR
mon-court, two-story and basement with extenMEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-OCTAGON BRICK RESIDENCE,
Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st., 3-story and basement. furnace, gasktures, hot and cold water, etc.
KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st.

KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st.
TO RENT-180 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FURNISHED
18-room frame dwelling; 1038 Prairie-av., near
Twenty-second-st., 14-room brick dwelling, only 265;
S Cottage Grove-av., 9-room frame, only 265; 1516 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., 10-room frame. J.
& J. M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-1127 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY ENGLISH
basement stone-front house, between Twentyfourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; all modern improvements; 265. THOMAS & BRAGG, 121 La Salle-st.

fourth and Twenty-fith-sts.; all modern improvements; 85. THOMAS & BRAGG, IE La Salle-st.

TO RENT - 75 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 2-STORY frame bouse; kitchen and dining-room on parior floor; gas-fixtures and furnace. inquire within.

TO RENT - A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement house, on Thirty-ninth-st, modern improvements, etc., 25 per month, or will be sold very cheap, and only small cash payment required. E. MAYNARD. Room 2, 25 Washington-st, from 16 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT-BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ELEVEN Tooms, all modern improvements, 221 Washington-st, 25 Washington-st, from 16 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 204 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st, stone front. B rooms, mantels, gas-fixture. The stone front is rooms, mantels, gas-fixture, the stone front is rooms, modern improvements; house is now being calcinined and grained; rent stop per mouth. L. L. WOOD, is Clarker, Room is

TO RENT-HOUSES, TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE ON INDIANA-AV.:
fig Randolpt-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT HOUSE on Michigan-av. Z & Tribune office.

On Michigan-av. 2 62, Friedric office.

North Side.

TO RENT-37 WISCONSIN-ST., 10-ROOM BRICK, with furnace.

80 Fullerton-av., 10-room brick, furnished.

20 Belden-place, cottage, 6 rooms.

25 Lincoln-av., flat.

17 Grant-place, gothie cottage, with barn.

We want 25 houses that we cannot supply for customers. We want 25 houses the lowers.

Somers.

For Sale—100 feet northeast corner Belden-av. and Huribut-st.; a choice piece of property.

G. S. BUTLER & CO.,

529 Huribut-st. PO RENT-BY WM, D. KERFOOT & CO., 20 WASH-

To RENT-No. 418 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR
Division-st. ington-st. and basement in perfect order; also brick barn; Exper month.
PINE-ST.—Near Superior, 3-story and basement house, completely furnished, to October 1 next.
DEARBORN-ST.—Near Maple, fine 3-story stone-front house; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT-NO. 418 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR
Division-st., three-story and basement marble-front, all first-class modern improvements, 13 rooms.
Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 158 Washington-st., real estate and loans. estate and loans.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND
basement brick dwelling, 3 feet front, with large
brick barn, 43 Dearborn av., only \$600. Apply to
JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE
order and ready for immediate occupancy, No.
19 North La Salie-st. Apply to A. R. SCRANTON, on

the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 15-ROOM HOUSE, AND barn. Ohio-st., between State and Dearborn. Furnace and gas-fixtures. E. STURTEVANT, Room 9, 126 Dearborn-st. TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment marble front dwelling 310 North La Salle-st. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED-TWO-STORY STONE-front house, 37 Cass-st., North Side. CLARENCE BEEBE, 225 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

Groveland-court, 2-story and Dasement bricks.

WEST:
Marge frame residence and grounds, 12 rooms.

162 South Ashiand-av., 2-story and basement brick.

26 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick.

26 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick.

26 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick.

27 Mest Lake-st., frame cottage of 6 rooms.

27 Treins-place, 2-story or and basement brick.

3 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, 8 rooms, modern improvements.

12 Margaret-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

264 West Adams-st., 3-story and basement brick.

51 South Union-st., near Madison, frame cottage.

282 West Washington-st., 3-story and basement brick.

51 South Union-st., near Madison, frame cottage.

525 South Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 523 South Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick, 3 rooms.
Lawndale—2-story frame, 9 rooms, near depot.
NORTH.
523 Hurlbut-st., 2-story and basement.
Lake View, corner Dummy road and Cornelia-st., 2-story frams, 10 rooms, and large grounds.
North Clark st. conds fronting on L. large furnished residence and FLATS AND STORES.
189 Cottage Grove-av., flat of 5 rooms.
187 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., store.
114 Cottage Grove-av., store and living rooms.
115 and 114 Cottage Grove-av., rooms for small

Il's and 11s Cottage families.

42 Fifth-av., 2 large rooms on second floor.

230 and 251 Thirty-fifth-st., flats of 5 rooms each and bath-room, on second floor.

740 and 751 West Madison-st., stores and flats above.

658 West Madison-st., store and barn.

557 West Madison-st., store and flat above.

500 West Madison-st., store and flat above.

500 West Madison-st., store and flat above.

1570 ladiana-sv., second floor, 5 rooms.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE,
No. 239 Calumet-av., northeast corner Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front.
No. 286 South Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and basement. 10 rooms; barn.
No. 28 Union-av., 2-story frame; large lot.
No. 32 Union-av., 2-story frame; large lot.
No. 32 North La Salle-st., 3-story and basement.
No. 44 Cass-st., 3-story brick, with modern improvements.

MRAD & COE.

140 La Salle-st. TO RENT-BY ADOLF HEILE, 150 DEARBORN-

1 st., Room 19: 613 West Monroe-st., fine stone-front with barn... 255 115 (old No.) Prairie-av., 2-story and basem't frame 35 12 Langley-terrace (Forty-second-st.), 3-story and basement brick... 25 126 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement brick... 40 Suburban.

To RENT-HYDE PARK, CORNER FIFTYsighth-st and Monroe-av., convenient to station,
flat, consisting of 2 parlors, dining-room kitchen, 3
bedrooms, bathroom, closets, storeroom; lake water,
large lot, barn, etc.; 45 per month. W. D. MILLER,
119 Monroe-st., or on premises. 10 Monroe-st., or on premises.

TO RENT-TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR family of adults, a nicely furnished house in one of Chicago's most pleasant suburbs; ower desiring to make his home with tenants, would make satisfactory arrangements with right parties. Apply by letter or in person to A. PUGH, & Dearborn-st., from 8 to 9 a. m. a. m.
TO RENT—THE ATWATER PROPERTY, SITU-ated in the Village of Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., con-sisting of 40 acres of land, orchard, two good houses, and a barn; grounds handsome. Property well adapted for a summer hotel. Inquire of P. F. WARD, Geneva, or CHARLES L. EAPTON, Ecoms 9 and 10, No. 107 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT-2 OR 3 DESIRABLE DWELLINGS from May 1, at Summerdale, C. & N. W. R. R.; lake water, excellent schools, Sc fare. R. GREER, 254 Madison-st., near Market. TO RENT – IN EVANSTON – HOUSES, FUR-nished and unfurnished, by FRANK MERRELL, dealer in real estate, office near Evanston depot. Inished and unfurnished, by FRANK MERRELL, dealer in real estate, office near Evanston depot.

TO RENT—EVANSTON AND NORTH EVANSTON—Houses at 480 to \$40 per month. JOHN CULVER, 87 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT HINSDALE, ONE TO five acres of dry land, at \$4 to \$6 per month. O. J. STOUGH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, CORNER WOOD, lawn-av, and Forty-sixth-st., two 1-story houses containing 6 and 7 rooms in complete order: five minute's waik from 1. C. R. B.; rent, 22. C. B. DUFEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE AND GROUND, barn and fruit, convenient to depot, \$20; cottage, B. J. T. DALE, if Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ELEGEN HOUSE AND GROUND, harn and fruit, convenient to depot, \$20; cottage, B. J. T. DALE, if Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—NICE NEW ?-ROOM I house, large lot, near depot, \$60,01, markets, etc.; nice locality. KESLER BHOS., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, ON C. B. & Q. R. R., a two-story square house, one acre of ground, opposite the depot, in good repair; splendid well and cistern. Address or inquire of J. W TUCKER, Conductor C., B. & Q. R. R.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH LARGE BARN AND SIX acres of ground, corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Western-av., good for gardening; in Brighton. Apply of M. PERTIE, 168 Washington-st., real estate and loans. TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK HOTEL, PARTLY furnished; delightful house and grounds; plenty of boarders. JOHN F. EBERHART, M Washington.

TO RENT-FLATS. TO RENT-FLATS.

North Side.

To RENT-FLATS ON SECOND FLOOR OF building on southeast corner of Clark-st. and Chicago-av. Apply to GERHARD FOREMAN, 192 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., IN second story of marble-front building; 25 per month; 120 North Clark-st. Apply to W. D. KER-FOOT & CO., 30 Washington-st.

TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX BOOMS, FRST FLOOK; hot and cold water; 120 per month; 271 Lincoln-av. G. M. BARBURHEN, 125 Washington-st., Room 33, 9 s. m. or 1 p. m.

TO RENT-FIRST FLAT 205 NORTH CLARK-ST., and cottage and sore ground, corner Racine and Webster-av. A. T. GALT. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

South Side. W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FLATS IN MARBLE-front building, corner fairty-eighth-st, and Cottage Grove-sv.; everything in order. E. C. CLEAVER & CO., 125 Monroe-st.

TO RENT-AN EIGHT-ROOM FLAT AT 228 STATE-st.; rent low to good tenant. WALTER MATTOCKS, & Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS, 2 FRONT, 335 Wabsh-av, up one flight. Agply to ROBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, CORNER IN-dians-av, and Thirty-ninth-st. F. W. SPRINGER, ST Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-I HAVE TWO DESIRABLE FLATS, theap to good tenant. GEO. B. JOHNSON, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-I FLAT, CHOICE, \$18, 2522 PRAIRIE-TO RENT-1 FLAT, CHOICE, \$18, 222 PRAIRIE-1 av.; also rooms, furnished or unfurnished; 1 cot-tage \$5. W.K. WELLS, 25 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT-FLATS AT 631 AND 635 STATE-ST.

I for \$15 to good tenants. J. H. BOFF, 12 Reaper Block.

West Side.

TO RENT-53 WEST MADISON-ST., 7 ROOMS, second floor, every convenience, \$23.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FLATS '93 MADISON-ST.; modern improvements. Inquire at 155 Washington-st., Boom 27.

TO RENT-BRICK FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 190

Blackhawk-st.; \$14. SCOTT & GAGE, & South Clark-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-NEAR DOUGLAS STATION, ELEgrant east-front above room, for two gentlemen,
or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Call on,
or address, with references, EUTTAN MANUFACTUKING COMPANY, No. 68 Lake-st. or address, with references, RUTTAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 8 Lake-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS AND OFFICES IN UNITED
States Express Company's building, 87 and 89
Washington-st. JOHN CULVER, Room 4.

TO RENT-RLEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON
parior floor; also, one room, with private bath, at
80 Washah-av. New number 1414.

TO RENT-ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE IN
Glies Bro.'s Building, 26 Wabash-av., to thoroughly reputable and responsible parties only, Apply at Room 10.

TO RENT-CORNER OF FIFTH-AV. AND RANdolph-st., and opposite the Briggs House, 80 to 15
Fifth-av. elegantly-furnished rooms with all new
furniture and new carpets.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED-8 ROOMS, IN SUITES,
No. 12 Sixteenth-st., foot of Prairie-av.; newly
painted and calcimbed; modern improvements;
first-class bonas.

TO SENT-A SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE FINE
Tooms and alcove, three wash stands, hot and cold
water, on Twenty-cighth-st., near Wabash-av. Also
rrooms on Butterfield-st. for a quiet party of adults.
Call or address 26 State-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT—BUTTEN.

South Side—Continued.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN—Av., NEAR TWENTYfourth-st., second floor and third floor, furnished
or unfurnished, to good parties. Z Z, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 201 AND 28 WABASH—Av., NICELY
for light housekeeping. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—SUITE OF & ROOMS, WITH WATERcloset, etc., for 80 per month. 28 Wabash—av.

West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-456 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., BETWEEN Ada and Sheldon, parior floor: also four very desirable second-story front and back rooms, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT-THE PARLOR AND LOWER FLOORS of an elegant marble front on Washington-st., near Lincoln, with barn if desired, consisting of nine rooms, cellar, closet, etc. Apply at 61 West Madison.

North Side.

To RENT-TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, first-class location, near to business centre; terms moderate. References. 45 Cass-st. TO RENT-HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 41 Pine-st. Reference required. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE FLOORS and basement), 250 and 252 Wabash-av., with side I and basement), 20 and 22 Wabash-av., with significance to upper floors, which will be rented a grately if desired. Early possession can be given ALFRED W. SANSOME, ROOM 7, 110 La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORE NO. 100 FRANKLIN-ST., MAY I. ALFRED W. SANSOME: Room 7, 110 La Salle-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, STORE 272 STATE-ST. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST.—STORES 537, 740,
and 142, with living-rooms in the rear and flats
above. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 30 La Salle-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS EQUBLE STORE, 188 and 180 Jackson-st., corner Fifth-av.; 40x70; water elevator and vault. Room if, 140 La Salle-st., from if to 2. M. H. BASS. TO RENT-STORES 631, 633, AND 635 STATE-ST. cheap to first-class tenants only. J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper Block. Heaper Block.
TO RENT-CHEAP-THE ELEGANT STORE IN
the new stone-front building, 257 West Madisonst.; French-platewindows. V. S. BOGGS, 114 State.

Offices.
To RENT-OFFICES AND ROOMS IN UNITED States Express Company's building, 57 and 89 Washington-st. JOHN CULVES, Room 6. TO RENT-OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR OF building on southeast corner of Clark-st. and Chicago-av.; locality very good for dentiat or physician. Apply to GERHARD FUREMAN, 108 East Washington-st. TO RENT-OFFICES, CORNER OF WASHING-ton and Clark-sts., in Methodist Church Block. Apply to A. R. SCRANTON, Room 12 in the block. TO RENT-ONE OR TWO DESK ROOMS, OR part of the office of Jacob Well & Co., cheap to a good party. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 57 Dearborn-st., near Washington. TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT ROOMS WITH

Yould in the Andrews Building 153 and 15 La Sallest, suitable for attorneys.

TO RENT-VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH randolph-st, basement. Docks and Yards. TO RENT—DOCKS and Yards.
TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH
Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av, and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Room
3, M Clark-st.
To RENT—COAL YARD ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR
Tode, 19328, now occupied by Wilmington Coal Company. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

miscellaneous.

Tiscellaneous.
To rent Basement 201 And 303 South
Clark-st., near Custom-House, double entrance;
basement dots); well lighted, good, location for restaurant; also basement 228 South Clark-st., post food for the fact of the fact TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL, WELL LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS FOR MANUfacturing, with steam-power and elevator, in
centre of city. W. H. SWETT, 173 La Salle-st., in
basement.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real Estate and House-Renting
Agents, corner Washington and Halsted:
Houses,

Address, with full particulars, Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED ALcove room, east of Ashland-av, between Randolph and Van Buren-sta; must be a good location.

Address, stating price, Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE
months a single room (furnished) on West Side
near Union Park. Can give references. Address,
stating location and terms, Z 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR
rooms (or rooms and board) in city or suburbs
or adults; give particulars. References. Z 75, Tribune office. une office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES
to obtain a single room, with or without board
on North Side. Private family preferred. References unexceptionable. Address Q ôl, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL'S PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS, STATE-ST., CORNER ADAMS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PLANOS. KRANICH & BACH PIANOS. WM. P. EMERSON PIANOS. DUNHAM & SONS' PIANOS.

THE NEW IMPROVED SHONLINGER CO. ORGANS, KIMBALL ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS ON EASY PAYMENTS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. A LADY GOING EAST WILL SELL HER ELE-gant 74-ortive cabinet upright plano, cost \$60, only E45. This is a bargain. No cash offer refused. If you want a cheap bogus plano don't come. Call at 725 West Madison-st. TE West Madison-st.

Liegant First-Class NEW Planos For Sale on monthly payments of 410 at low prices. ADAM SHARP, No. 18 Illinois-st.

145 RATHER THAN MOVE IT-I WILL Sacrifice my elegant f-octave, carved lega, rosewood plano; only \$145, cost \$500; has every improvement; fully warranted. Call at 750 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A of any proposed line of advertising in American
papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newsunper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruco-st., N. Y. Send
for circular. for circular.

DUNTIES EQUALIZED—SOLDIERS SEND YOUR

discharges and papers will be prepared. Blanks
filled for pension, payable from date of discharge of
death. No fee in advance. Refer to National Veteran
Association. CAPT.G.B.SIMS,U.S.Claim Agt.,Chicago THE FIRM OF SHAW & WHITCOMB IS D. solved this day (April 28, 1880). W. A. SHAW. WHITCOMB. A. WHITCOMB.

WANTED—SOME GOOD FAMILY TO ADOPT A child (girl). The mother can be seen at the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, corner Paulina and Adams—sta., from 1 to 5 p. m., for one week.

Wanted J. B. Thoms, of Crystal Lake
Wanted J. B. Thoms, of Crystal Lake
Amber Cane Refinery, will be at the St. James
Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May č. Parties interested in
making sugar from sorge can see him at that date.

Wanted To Communicate With A Party
skilled in the manufacturing of court-plaster.
B 45. Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A NNOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE Co., 36 and 55 West Madison-st., have now the largest and most varied stock of the control of the contro

FOR SALE-S FERT BLACK WALNUT AND glass partition. IT Clark-st., basement.

WANTED-A SECOND-HAND SAFE, WEIGHT Libuse to 2.00 pounds, fre-proof. Address Zel. Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 16 ELDRIDGE COURT PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or young men, with board.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, unfurnished; one furnished room, with board. Location near street and steam

481 WABASH-AV. - NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for families or young gen-1329 MICHIGAN-AV. (OLD NUMBER 64)-2336 MICHIGAN-AV. (NEW NO.)—FURNISHED alcove room, with or without board. 2406 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room on second floor, with board. Refer-

West Side. 396 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND furnished south room for man and wife without children. out children.

423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - TO RENT, front room and alcove, also bath-room, with first-class board.

712 WEST ADAMS-ST.-PLEASANT FRONT alcove room, with board for couple, \$16; no other boarders.

North Side.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Rooms, with board, \$1 to \$1 per week; without oard, \$2 to \$1 241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—HAND-ble. References. ble. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE HAVE RENTED A nice three-story and basement house on the North Side, good location, near to business centre, and desire couples enough to fill it who will furnish their own rooms and take board; home comforts guaranteed. Address atonce Z 67, Tribune office.

Hotels.
CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sta, four blocks south of Palmer House—
Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from
\$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

Country.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR 3 OR 5 IN NICE
suburban town on take shore, 5 minutes from depot. Lawn, shade and fruit plenty. Address by note
W. E. STARR, 78 Monroe-st., Room 22. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—A YOUNG MAN WHO WILL GET MARried May 16 wants board and lodging in a strictly
private family for himself and wife; terms cash in
advance. References exchanged; state price and location. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

DOARD—WITH LARGE PLEASANT ROOM FOR
single gentleman, in good locality on West Side.
References given and required. Address, stating
name, location, and terms. Y 80, Tribune office. BOARD-BY GENT AND WIPE: WILL PAY \$40

Por month in a good neighborhood; front room.

Give full description. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

BOARD-AND A SINGLE ROOM TWO DAYS IN

cach week. State price. Address Z 53, Tribune. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN STALLION
"Wild American." was sired by the facious stallion Jupiter, the best son of the great Bashaw horse
Long Island Black Hawk, out of Gypsey by Almac, he
by Mambrino, son of Imported Messenger. Wild
American's dam was by Flying Cloud, granddam by
American's dam was by Flying Cloud, granddam by
American Eclipse. Flying Cloud was sired by Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Andrew Jackson. Wild
American is inbred to the celebrated horse imported
Messenger, through four lines. and is half-brother to
Lady Emma, as good a trotter as ever appeared on
the turf. Wild American is 15% hands high, golden,
dapple chestnut; got a public record of 42, and never
bred a colt that could not beat three minutes, and the
sire of two that beat 35 in public. Can be seen at T.
E. MORRIS' Stable on Sixteenth-st. Must be sold
within two weeks.

LOR SALE—I HAVE SCHEAD OF FINITE HORSES. within two weeks.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 30 HEAD OF FINE HORSES I just received from the country, comprising good business, fancy driver and saddlers. Also one load of fancy breed young horses shipped by Edmond Davis. Please call and examine this fine stock. THOS. EVERS.

EVERS.

TOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS OPEN SIDE-SPRING bugg, or would exchange for a good business horse. Also, a fine black coupe horse, weighing 1,300 pounds, stylish, and quick stepper. H. G. BILLINGS, 24 South Water-st. FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND buggies and road wagons. Also a good two-seated parriage. E. C. HAYDE, 73! State-st. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP-A SECOND-HAND Clarence carriage at 50 Michigan-st., near Franklin. Two YERY STYLISH CARRIAGE TEAMS AND some well-bred and fast road-horses. Also a fine saddle-horse and child's pony, at 28 Thirty-third-st, between Indiana and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD ONE-HORSE PLATFORM spring wagon, cheap for cash; also one 3-spring express-wagon; 2 good heavy horses. 135 and 153 Michigan-av.

rent for the summer or year.

STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES FOR sale, and store to rent. 376 State-st.

WANTED-A MAN WITH \$300 TO JOIN THE advertiser, who has the same amount to purchase a business paying large profits. Address Y 33, Tribune.

WANTED-A MAN WITH \$500 CAPITAL TO ENgage in manufacturing an improved whithetree; large profits warranted. Address H. ESTABROOK, No. 6 Wabash-av.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Booms's and 8, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A NY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNI-ture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A Turb, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A DVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 35 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1888.

Highest PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 36 Washington-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

TOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 10horse and one 6-horse Baxter; cheap. The Chicago Screw Co., 22 South Jefferson-4t.

TOR SALE—STEAM, HYDRAULIC, AND HAND
power elevators. Also one second-hand 8-horse
power upright engine and boiler. One second-hand
13-horse will be second-hand steam
Work 8, 8 to 97 illinois-st.

REEDY ELEVATOR WORKS, 8t of 91 lilinois-st.

FOR SALE-ONE NO. 4 AMES 10-HORSE POWER
engine and botler in good ronning order. Inquire
at 30 South Canal-st., Swarts & Nathan's iron yard.

MACHINERY FOR SALE — THREE-STORY
planing-mill building to be removed. One 120horse-power engine, two 60-horse boilers, shafting,
pulleys and belting, six planers, siding saw and fans,
and all machinery of a first-class mill in complete
running order, to be sold dheap. Also, three teams
and wagons. Also, office and fixtures, and 60 feet of
railroad track. Inquire of 80PER, BRAINERD &
CO., 56 West Polk-st., Chicago.

CO., 56 West Polk-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, CURNER RUSH AND Kinzie-sta. Storage for household goods. H. N. BUST & CO., Proprietors.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78 AND 89
East Van Buren-st.; established 1975; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandles; advances under affecty vaults; furniture of residences purchased for cash. TURNITURE OF PESIGENCES PURCHASSOLOF CASA.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FIRST-CLASS, Clean, dry lofts by elevator, at low rates. Apply to H W W, 185 and 187 Wabash-sy.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in dity. Advances at low rates. J. C, & G, PARRY, 189 West Monroe-st. CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, ETC., AT LOW Drates. Advances made. Teams furnished. Office 80 and 82 West Randolph-st.

THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 205

East Randolph-st, has the finest warehouse, elevators, etc., for storage of furniture and merchandise. Examine and compare. That tells the story. 683 AND 68 STATE ST.—WE CONTINUE TO offer dry, safe, and cheap storage facilities.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-FIXTURES AND GLASS PARTItion, horse and express-wagon. Inquire at 306
Randolph-st.

FOR SALE-SHELVING, SHOW-CASES, AWNing, stove, cheap. 31 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FINE ASSORTment of bottled whiskies, brandies, and wines at
one-half invoice price, or will exchange for household furniture. I am packing up to ship, so call today or not at all. Also large ice-chest. 100 Twentysecond-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, A
LOST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, A
LOST-ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, A
Selection of the selection o

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND Comusic in any quantity. Call at or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts

1.500 volumes English Books RECEIVPine illustrated works.
French and German books.
Encyclopedis Brittanics, 42 vols., 255.
Send for list prices of books.
MILLER, 12 Madison-st., down-stairs.

PARTMER WANTED—WITH \$10,000 TO \$30,000, for a beverages business for the summer season and all the year round; newly-patented, Address DARD, is South Charles III.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD BOOKKERPER, NOT LESS than 5 years old, who can help sell goods and make timesel generally useful: fair pay: easy work Best of central years of the control office.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-2 GOOD GERMAN dry goods salesmen and one trimmer. Apply 24 465 and 465 Larrabee-st., corner North-27.

WANTED-FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS
Anna and De Kalb-sta, St. Louis. D. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. WANTED—TWO COPPERSMITHS AND TWO sheet-iron workers at E. SMITH'S Copper and Brass Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sta.

WANTED—TRET-CLASS PAINTERS, STEADY job. No. 19 Thirty-fifth-st. WANTED-2 GOOD PRINTERS (YOUNG MEN).
Apply at 186 East Washington-st., Room 7. WANTED—ONE SHOWCASEMAKER WHO CASE
glaze; one good metal showcasemaker to go to
Denver, Colo. Wages \$15 per week expenses paid,
Must sign contract for one year. Apply to Eureka
Showcase Factory, & Lake-st. WANTED—COMPETENT SEWING MACHINE adjuster on Singer machines. Must be a good workman and have references. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

WANTED-ENGINEER FOR NIGHT-WORK.
Must furnish references; also state where last
employed. Address Z & Tribune office.

WANTED-CARPENTERS-20 GOOD HANDS TOday at new elevator, Sixteenth and Dearbornsts.; highest wages. Apply to Mr. Kats.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED BOY TO HELP GAS
filter. 67 Canal-st. WANTED-TWO CABINETMAKERS TO MAKE deeks. Inquire at JOHNSON & PAULSON'S, 175 West Brie-st. WANTED-25 CARPENTERS FOR CITY WORK.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES
11.30 to 81.75 per day; fare advanced; loforsawmill; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 64 West Lake-1. mill; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 6½ West Lake-st.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD-LABORERS FOR THE
L. M. & M. R. R. In Michigan; il. 30 to 1.75 per
day; advanced fare; 10 farm hands: 25 carpenters, at
J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolp-st.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
West; 100 for the North; 25 for city; 20 carpenters; and ten farm hands. Free fare to the work.
Apply at once to ENRIGHT & CO., Northwestern
Employment Agency, 68 South Cansi-st.

WANTED-300 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES
\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day; free fare; 20 section hands;
100 choppers: 25 carpenters for city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED-A GOOD WAITER CORNER CAR-roll and Clinton-sta., in the depot. WANTED-AGENTS-41 SAMPLES FREE OR papers for stamp. Men without experience can clear Ua week with our goods. MERRILL & CO., Roos. 4, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED - CANVASSERS. LADIES AND CHICAGO PATENT CO., 125 Clark-st., Room 28, Chicago, Ill. wanted—a small young man, one that can loan employer a small amount of money; short hours, steady employment. Call at 134 State-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

Wanted—two Good Colored men at 431 West Fourteenth-st. for cleaning carpets. Apply immediately at the above number. P. McGRATH, County Agent.

W ANTED-WITH A VARIETY COMBINATION with a small amount of money as security for position. Address Y 22. Tribune office. WANTED—A BRIGHT, SOBER YOUNG MAN with \$300 who is willing to travel and see the Western country and make £5 a week ciear. This is no humbug or canvassing arrangement. H, care W. H, LUNN, Lyons, Cook County, Illinois. WANTED-FEMADE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL right person. Call or address H. J. COLVIN, 25 and 27 South Water-st. WANTED-TWO GIRLS, FIRST AND SECOND. WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT
WOMEN capable of doing general housework for
small family; wages \$\overline{s}\$ a week, paid promptly; place
of work one and a half blocks from terminus-of Lice
coln-av, cars, North Side. Apply at \$\overline{s}\$ East Madisonst., third floor. st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of two, at 320 Washington-at.; must know plain cooking.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR SECond work at 1254 Indiana-av. (new number), near
Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT CAN COOK.
Wash, and iron. Apply at 1731 Michigan-av., near
Eighteenth-st. Ring bell up-stairs. Agents, corner Washington and Halsted:

Flats,

Bursa.

Bursa. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK wage, the per week; Swede preferred. Inquire at 345 Prairie-av, near Sixteenth-at.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK (NO cook), one not afraid to work. Apply at 5126 Wabsh-av,, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIJ competent to do general housework, at it North Clark-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family; good wages to right party. 1538 South Dearborn-pt.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER. A neat sewer; also an apprentice. Apply for three days to MISS KINGDON. 35 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON WILL-son sewing-machine. Also good dressmaker, and two apprentices. MME. RAPP, 57 Wabash-av. Laundresses.

WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONAL at Fulton Street Laundry, 555 Fulton-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LADY CLOTHES ironer; also starcher, at once. 610 State-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A RELIABLE HOUSEKEEPER WHO can do the entire work of family of four adults.

Must have good reference. Address Z 61, Tribune. Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSe
work, nurse and second girls in private, boaing houses, and restaurants. MRS. REISS, 37 Sta

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN D posted in the hardware trade. Best of references from last employer. Address Hardware, Tribune. D posted in the hardware trade. Best of reference from iast employer. Address Hardware. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL bacquainted with stores and house furnishing; also, bookkeeping. Address Store Clerk, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BENA-bled, through his connections in New York, to establish a good trade in provisions, would accept a situation from a respectable house at a reasonable salesty. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTTION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTTION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS brass and iron turner. Apply at 41 Winthroppiace.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND gardener; wife thorough cook, laundress; both competent and willing. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS A

S gardener; wife thorough cook, isundress; both competent and willing. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS A Brit-class driver and groom and an agreeable inguine. The best of city references. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN S as coachman; understands care of horses and general work. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Coachman or gardener; Englishman. Best city references. Address T 85, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF So good habits as coachman; five years in the business. Best of references. Z 47, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands his business. Can furnish good references. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

Miscella neous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COachman; understands his business. Can furnish good references. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; understands his business. Can furnish good references. Address Z 65, Tribune office, which is a subject of the coachman; understands his business. Can furnish good references. Address Z 66, Tribune office, and the coachman; understands his business. Can furnish good references. Address Z 66, Tribune office, and the coachman was allowed about the house. Apply at 80 Twenty-second-st, corner of Cottage Grove-av.

Cottage Grove-av.

SiTUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, MESSEN.
Sige, or waiter, by a colored man who has had
more than 20 years' experience. Address Y 13, Tribune

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST COOK. APply ZS Indiana-st., in boarding-house. Call any
time between now and Saturday.

CITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS. ONE
as cook and the other for second work, together.
Call for two days at 25 Chestnut-st., North Bide.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Nurses: Has Had

large experience; also anticipates the wants of
the sick. Best reference. 2 Twenty-fifth-st. Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID OR housekeeper; speaks several languages. Address 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A LADY WITH BOY'S years old desires a position as housekeeper, or would take charge of furnished rooms. The best of references given. Address Z &, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—HOUSE-CLEANING—BY
Darespectable woman; offices or stores; competent and trustworthy. Address MRS. M. M., West Follow, up-stairs, rear.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FOR WRITTING, copying, or any position of trust. Good references. Address MISS BRAYTON, ED State-94.

MISS EDDY WILL RESURCE HER I

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES, CHICAGO TRIBUNE has establish YORK—Room & Tribuns Building. F. T. Mo-

ASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News igfic, Si Renfield-st. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 St. IRNEY S. GILLIG, Agest. WASINGTON, D. C.—1339 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Mooley's Theatre.
dolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Entert of Kate Claxton. "The Two Orphans." Mayerty's Theatre. orn street, corner of Monroe, he Pullman Palace Car."

McVicker's Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Handolph.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

Three colored laborers were suffocated while digging a well near Charleston, S. C. THE public debt of the United States has

ced \$12,000,000 during this month. THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the unboat Alliance to Newfoundland to protect to interests of American fishermen.

INDIAN depredations are reported from New Mexico. On Monday last thirteen Mexicans were killed near San José by a band of red men.

REPUBLICAN Conventions were held in th hird and seventh Districts of Massachusetts esterday. The former elected two Edmunds elegates and the latter two Grant men.

er outrages have also occurred.

BROWN COUNTY yesterday elected Blaine delegates and De Witt County Grant delegates. Iowa County. Wisconsin, elected three Blaine men, one Washburne man, and one Grant man.

CLEMENT SHAW, a witness who testified ofore the Coroner's jury that Charles De Young red on young Kalloch before the latter shot at e Young, has been arrested on a charge of per-

FILIBUSTERING expedition is reported to have been fitted out at Bristol, England, to convey arms and ammunition to the insurgents in Crete, who, it is stated, intend to take the field

Over 6,000 persons were yesterday liberated from Russian prisons, or, which is the same thing, relieved from the espionage of the Russian police. Yesterday was the 62d anniversary of the birth of the Czar.

It is now believed that Blaine will receive ten votes from the Ohio delegation on the first saliot, and eighteen on the second ballot. The supporters of the Maine Senator will under no es vote for Sherman.

THE rumor that Judge Key is to retire from Cabinet to accept a judicial position is again wed. It is now stated that he will be nomised as United States District Judge in the cof Judge Triag, who died recently.

A BOAT containing some rifles and cartridges, supposed to belong to the missing British resel Atalanta, has been picked up off the soast of Cuba. This may lead to some knowledge reabouts of the missing vessel. THE Chinese Government is reported to be

making extensive preparations for war with Russia. The report, however, comes from St. Petersburg, and is probably made to justify aggressive measures on the part of Russia.

Norwithstanding the instructions for Grant at the South Carolina Couvention, it is confidently asserted by persons who are in a position to know that Blaine will receive at least air of the fourteen delegates from that State.

THE Virginia repudiators propose placing in Ricctoral ticket of their own in the field, and test their strength have resolved to nominate nunicipal officers for the City of Richmond

The number of immigrants who have arrived at the Port of New York during the present month is said to exceed 50,000. This is the largest number ever known for any one month. The greatest number for any previous month—april, 1973—was 42,743.

The British Parliament was formally pened yesterday. No business save the election of a Speaker was transacted. An adjournment will be soon taken, so as to permit those ho have accepted office to canvass their constructs for reflection.

It is definitly settled that the present Austrian Minister to England will be recalled.
The New Free Press of Vienna (official organ) states that in consequence of the Minister's scornful language in reference to Mr. Giadstone his position is untenable. THE California Republican Convention esterday instructed the delegates from that tate "to vote as a unit first, last, and all the

ne for James G. Blaine, and to use all honor-le means to secure his nomination for Presi-nt of the United States." THE Secretary of the Interior has deter-

mind to take prompt measures to prevent the contemplated invasion of the territory of the Ute Indians by the border-men. The Secretary complains of the encouragement given to the lawiess border-men by the speeches of Western members of Congress.

THE Irish Land League at a conference beid in Dublin yesterday resolved in favor of sushing a bili in Parliament to suspend evictions in Ireland for the non-payment of rent for two rears. Parnell and O'Donoghue were appointed o draft the measure and take charge of it in the House of Commons.

trial of B. F. Allen, at one time ent of the Cook County National Bank, abeanlement and misapplication of the unds, and for failing to make the proper to the Controller of the Currency as relaby the statute, was commenced in the Baates Circuit Court yesterday morning.

HARTMANN, the Socialist who was re-ently elected to the German Parliament from flamburg, is a journeyman shoemaker. Shoe-nakers, for some unaccountable reason, are always, for some unaccountable reason, are always, imbued with revolutionary doctrines.

ampton, from which Bradlaugh has been re-cendy returned to the British Parliament, has roportionately the greatest of any town in England.

REPORTS received in Washington yesterday rom Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia indicate that Blaine will get the almost olid vote of all these States. New Hampshire will also in all probability select a Biaine del tion, while eighteen of the twenty deleg from Wisconsin are claimed for the "Plu

Some of the people of Ottawa have rather poculiar way of purifying the moral at-mosphere of their city. Several houses of ill-repute have been set on fire during the past ek or ten days so as to smoke out the and female occupants. As the fires have a tendency to spread to reputable houses adja-cent, the fire brigade are kept pretty lively.

Texas and South Carolina were swept nerce storms yesterday which did much damage in various parts of both States. Several private houses, some public buildings, and not a few churches were demolished in districts of Texas, but no loss of lives has been reported from that State so far. In South Carolina the farm buildings suffered most, and four paragraphs. ings suffered most, and four persons are re-ported to have been seriously injured.

FINLEY, who has been accused of writin a letter to the wife of Congressman Springer of-fering a bribe in case her husband should vote in favor of Washburne's retaining his seat for the Third Minnesota District, was yesterday be-fore the Investigating Committee recently sp-pointed, and denied having written such a letter, denied having been employed by Tilden as an lenied having been employed by Tilden as an agent, and in fact denied everything, and tried to explain away certain passages in the which he did write to Mr. Springer.

THE Indiana Greenback State Conventi vas held at Indianapolis yesterday, and the form f nominating State officers was gone through. De La Matyr made a Communistic speech.

Over twenty resolutions were passed, some of
them referring to the currency question, others
to the rights of labor, and still others to Denis
Kearney and Chinese cheap labor. The most
noticeable incident of the Convention was the ppointment of a woman as one of the delega to the Greenback National Convention.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Conven THE Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, as was predicted, resulted in the selection of a delegation a majority of which is strongly in favor of Gen. Hancock for President. The Randail faction were successful in preventing the passage of a resolution in favor of the unit rule, and this secures a small number of votes, probably ten or twelve, for Tilden, should he be a candidate, and an equal number for Bayard. Wallace, however, claims that before the National Convention meets the delegation will be solid Convention meets the delegation will be so for Hancock. The nomination of Billy McMu lin, of Philadelphis, as a delegate from Randal own district indicates pretty plainly the chara-ter of the constituency on which the Speak

THE Catholic Archbishop of Dublin is evidently not over well pleased at the many defeats which the cierical party suffered in the recent electoral contests in Ireland. He views the in-dependent action of many of the constituencies as Communistic in tendency, and predicts the worst results. He also takes occasion to con-demn the speeches of some of the agitators for land reform,—which are, he says, destructive of the first principles of morals. He says that there are many things to be redressed in Ire land, and refers especially to the imperfect edu cational system of that country. It is quite plain that the clerical party are far more de sirous of securing denominational education than of obtaining a change in the system of land tenure. The majority of the people think differently, hence the action which has called forth Archbishop McCabe's condemnatory pas-

Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, yester offered an amendment to the Carlisle Revenu bill providing that growers of leaf tobacc might sell \$1,000 worth of the product of their own lands without the payment of a tax. This amendment he declared to be in the interest of the farmers, who, in his opinion, were rather scurvily treated by the House, and particularly by the Ways and Means Committee, which he "synonym for spoilation and robbery." There was, he asserted, "a tax upon everything entering into the domestic economy of the poor man," while seven-tenths of the wealth of the ountry was exempt from taxation. Referring to the difficulty of getting any measure in tenterest of the farmers through the House, h cKenzie said the calendar was a "potter's

THE testimony taken at West Point yester THE testimony taken at West Pointyester-day was for the purpose of showing what degree of credit should be given to the statement of the cadets. All the Professors examined agreed in asserting that the cadets would not lie, that lying was considered dishonorable, and that to be caught in a falsehood subjected a cadet to social ostracism. Mr. Townsend pertinently asked if the West Point students who fought on the side of the Confederates in the Civil Was on the side of the Confederates in the Civil Was were not false to their country, and ridiculed the notion that a cadet would not tell a lie Prof. Greener, who was Whittaker's teacher the University of South Carolina, testified as nis aptness and good character, and incidentally referred to the courteous and gentlemani-reatment which he, a colored man, received from his fellow students while attening Harvard University: It certainly contrasted strongly with the boorishness, intolerance, and brutality prevalent at West Point.

A CASE OF "ASSURANCE." third-term organ in this city is e gaged in figuring out the nomination of Gen. Grant as already a fait accompli, with the avowed purpose of drumming up recruits from the class which aspires to be counted on the winning side. The motive which prompts this effort is not of a very high character at the best, and it certainly do not-warrant any palpable misrepresentation of the facts. But the organ is not embar rassed by any consideration of this nature n order to reach the figure of 284 delegate as the number already pledged to Grant, sets down the solid delegation of 70 votes from New York and the solid deleration of the 58 votes from Pennsylvania as fully and unanimously committed to the third-term movement, whereas reports are dally coming from both States to the effect that there will be a material defection in both delegations, and especially Pennsylvania. It also claims 12 votes for Grant from the Connecticut and Massachusetts delega tions, whereas there are no indications that the ex-President will receive any votes from either of those States on the first ballot, nor perhaps on the second or third. If the thirdterm organ is contemplating more than one ballot as necessary to the choice of its favorit, this is a confession of weakness not

heretofore acknowledged. After figuring up 284 votes on the estimat of delegates already chosen (which is two more than could be reached by a concession of all the Grant men claim), the third-term organ then counts the 42 votes of Illinois a assured" to Grant. This claim is simpl unreasoning, and, if the ex-President' chances have nothing more solid to rest upon his nomination is very far from being a fait accompti. A majority of the delegates a ready appointed to the Illinois Convention is claimed by the Blaine me as well as the Grant men. Whether the former or the latter be right, it is clear that the division is close enough to warrant a doubt as to what the actual resu will be, and it is preposterous, in the face of such a doubt, to contend that the entire Illi nois delegation may be safely counted as de manding a third term. If the third-termer carry the Illinois Convention, that will determine only the four votes of the delegates large absolutely; the district deleg this State will represent the sentiments of

worthy and foolish.
Including the entire vote of Illinois, which will in all likelihood be divided pretty equally, the Grant estimate reaches only 324, or 55 votes less than the requisit majority. To make up this deficincy the third-term organ coolly adds the solid vote of Tennessee (24), and 14 from Alabama, 8 from Louisiana, and 7 from Mississippl, which, if all the chickens hatched that are counted, will still leave the first ballot two short. Then Wisconsin, Nebraska, Florida, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, and West Virginia are summoned en masse as "a margin certainly wide enough to cover any defection or mistake." This will miscarry if the other States named do not turn out any better than Ohio and California, which have not appointed a single "Grant" delegate.

We have criticised this third-term figuring sufficiently to show the weak falsity of the statement that "the nomination of Grant is assured." But, if it were assured, it would be by reason of nearly 200 votes from Mis souri, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, West ana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia, Texas, Florida, and Delaware,— sixteen States from which not a single Elec-toral vote can be looked for or expected for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. It is admitted that the nomination of Gen. Grant may be brought about by rotten-borough votes of Bourbon States in the Convention which cannot honestly promise a single vote in his election, if these delegations be 'fixed" in advance. But, in such an event, the Convention will not free agent to discuss the availability of and dates and canvass their relative strength in States where the Republican nomine must look for his votes. If the delegations from the Democratic Southern States, con scious of the fact that the constituencies they represent cannot give one Electoral vote for the Republican candidate, shall insist nevertheless upon dictating the nomination of some particular candidate, no matter how much protest there may be against him from Republican States, it may be possible for them to carry their point; but such action will certainly evince on their part the utmost indifference to the success of the Republican

party, whatever the final result may be. It is possible, on the other hand, that the elegations from the Democratic Southern States, or some of them, may acknowledge the propriety and ad/isability of deferring to the sentiment of Republican States. In that case they would turn first to Ohio as the only State which holds a preliminary election in October. In response to any opinion asked from Ohio a portion of the delegates would answer that Sherman would be the most available candidate, and another portion would insist that Blaine would be the strongest. The entire delegation from Ohio would agree, however, that the third-term issue would render the result in that State doubt ful, if not desperate, and that the Republic ans would sweep the State with Washburne. To run any risk of carrying Ohio in October

is to court defeat in November. If Grant should lose Ohio in October night as well withdraw at once, as his de feat would be a foregone conclusion in November, and it is only desperate third-term partisans who will claim Ohio confidently

If the Southern delegates should turn to other Republican States in the North, they would find a preference for one candidat here and for another there, but a certain amount of protest everywhere against the third-term issue, and a universal agreement that a man like Washburne or Edmunds can publican States. Are we to assume that the Republican delegates from Democrati States are so much the creatures of a machine and so completely indifferent to Re publican success that they will turn a deaf ear to every note of warning on the one side, and every promise of triumph on the other Gen. Grant may be nominated, but that event is as yet very far from being "assured." In the meantime, it is disreputable business to hold out such an "assurance s a bid for the cooperation of Republican

who are doubtful about the effect of the third-term issue, and as a menace of exclusion from all participation in the spoils of those who do not quickly give in their alegiance to the third-term movement. HIGH PROTECTION AND PREE WHISKY The stolidity of Protection is surprising The Representatives from Kentucky are for ever proposing bills tinkering at those por-

tions of the law which tax whisky and tobac co. Mr. Carlisle is now engineering a bill to allow whisky to remain three years in bond without paying taxes, and to allow the own er, on withdrawing his spirits, a certain percentage for outage, leakage, evaporation, or other reductions, while his property is in creasing in value by ageing in the warehouse and the Government is doing without its rev-During the discussion on this bill, W. D.

Kelley, of Philadelphia, the patriarch of Pro-tection in the House, claimed that alcohol was one of the greatest and most useful of manufactures. It was invaluable to all branches of human industry; it was an essential to almost every class of art and labor and, instead of being hunted as a proper sub ect for taxation and revenue, it should be exempt from taxation altogether! He denied that the consumption of alcohol was voluntary, and that any man could avoid the tax by not using it, contending that its use was involuntary and compulsory. We find

his remarks thus reported: his remarks thus reported:

Judge Keiley denied Gen. Garfield's filosty and his facts, and intimated that it was not possible for any citizen, no matter what his character, to reileve himself at least of incidentally helping to pay some whisky tax. He showed that the tax on spirits applies to all who use it in any form; that 65 per cent goes into consumption in the arts [7]; that quinine consumers pay 12 per cent of their purchase money in the tax on spirits; that dealers in chlorotorm colodian, manufacturers of all kinds of citoths and carpets, of cologne, gold rings, gold spectacles, use absoluting one form, and are chiliped to consume the consumers of the co manufacturers of all kinds of cloths and car-pets, of cologne, gold rings, gold spectacles, use alcohol in some form, and are obliged to con-tribute to pay the tax. So that Gen. Garfield, unless he declined to wear clothes or to buy car-pets, to use drugs, to cease to wear jewelry, or to relieve himself from pain, would be compelled to contribute in some way to a tax on whisky. He wanted the tax taken off.

According to this reckless statement, the consumption of alcohol as a beverage is quite limited in proportion to the amount manufactured, and those who advocate the rohibition of the manufacture, sale, and use of the article really seek the annihilation of one of the most universal and general agents of human industry, and as the article is a general factor in providing for human wants, there are but few persons in society who do not contribute to the payment of the tax on alcoholic spirits. According to Kelley, alcohol is the great raw material of Amer-ican industry, and as such ought not to be taxed at all. The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol, therefore, according to this same authority, would be the arrest of many important branches of industry, and actually stop the manufacture of one of Philadelphia's greatest boons to a suffering world,—quinine. According to his figures, every man who buys one dollar's worth of quinine pays 12 cents of the dollar for whisky tax. Judge Kelley is not an opponent of temperance; he is not the organ of the rumseller, "the Devil, or the Democratic party,"—the three agents popularly

will have ten districts, or twenty votes, in | understood to be most interested in the prothe State. Hence any prediction of Grant's nomination that rests upon the "solid" vote of Illinois is as yet conspicuously untrust- and whose contribution to the Treasury in the way of tax on alcohol is probably confined to so much thereof as is included in his clothing and in his medicine. His life has been devoted to alleviating and promothe condition of American labor after theory of the Protection and Prohibition school, and his plea for free alcohol is in the nterest of that system of taxation. Upon the same principle that he demand

the repeal of the tax on alcohol, he would demand the repeal of the tax on all forms of acco, on malt liquors, and, for reason, the tax on tea and coffee. The tax on alcohol, the tax on tobacco, and the few other items taxed by the Internal-Revenue law, produce in round number \$110,000,000 a year. The tax on tea and coffee efore its repeal, produced \$15,000,000 a year. Mr. Kelley's political theory would repeal all these taxes, not for the purpose of reducing the burden on the people, but because to re-peal them would necessitate the increase of the tariff duties on consumers to supply the

The internal-revenue taxes are purely reve nue, less the cost of collecting them. So, when a man pays \$100 of internal-revenue taxes, the whole sum goes direct to the reasury, less the cost of collecting it. But a tariff tax is not of this kind. Of the whole amount, say, of woolen goods consumed in the United States, we will assume that 80 per cent are of American manufacture and one fifth imported. A tax of 50 per cent is levied upon the imported woolens, which tax is in reased by various charges, importers' profits, etc., to 70 per cent. The American manu facturer, therefore, has by law a margin of 70 per cent protection before the im ported goods can enter into competition with his own. He can therefore add 65 to 69 per cent to the prices of his manufactures and consumers, whether they purchase the foreign or domestic goods, have to pay the tax thereon. The operation of this mode of taxation, so far as it is an agent for the collection revenue to the Government, is as follows: Of every \$1,000 worth (prime cost) of woolen oods purchased by consumers, \$200 worth imported and pays to the Treasury \$100 revenue, or 50 per cent tax; on the other \$80 worth of goods, the consumer pays also the o per cent tax or \$400, none of which goes to the Treasury, but is collected by the nanufacturer in the increased price put on

what he sells. Under the internal-revenue tax 99 per cent of the tax levied is paid into the Treasury; under the taxes levied by the tariff, 20 per cent of what is paid by the consumer is paid into the Treasury as revenue and 80 per cent is collected by the manufacturers. Mr. Kellev insists that all the revenue needed by the Treasury should be collected through the Custom-House, and none under internal taxes. To abolish the tax on whisky, tobacco, etc., would necessitate an increase of the tariff tax, and to supply the loss of \$110,000,-000 of internal revenue would necessitate an additional tariff tax of \$500,000,000, of which the manufacturers would pocket about 390 millions and the Government would get the emainder of 110 millions.

That is Kelley's theory of taxation for revenue,-that is the "Protection" theory of tax-ation,-and it is to promote that system, and not from any affection for alcohol, that moves the venerable Protectionist to urge the repeal of the tax on spirits and tobacco. The Carlisle bill is a long step in the way of free whisky, and if it pass it will be by the votes

THE MISERIES OF ROYALTY. It is related that the Prince of Wales, while taking a Turkish bath recently, was accosted by another victim, who requested him to perform some service of a menial sort, under the impression that he was one of the attendants. When stripped of clothing and the insignia of rank, the Prince was quite as ordinary a personage in appearance as any of the common herd. Thackeray illustrated this point once with his pencil, which was quite as satirical as his pen, when he drew a icture of Louis XVI. in a state of nature, which revealed the brilliant monarch as eve more ordinary than the average of the com mon herd, and clearly demonstrated that his Royalty dwelt principally in his clothes, his vels, his upholsteries, his trappings, and his flummeries. The cable-dispatch which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday giving the world a glimpse into the Royal household of Russia and the daily life in the Winter Palace, still further illustrates this point, and shows not only that the head that wears the crown may rest uneasily, but that it is subject to all the ills, the torments, the vexations, and the annoyances of ordinary mortals; and that crowns, and State jewels, and Royal prerogatives give their possessors no exemp-tion from the evils that afflict ordinary humanity, but, on the other hand, that the price they pay for glory is more than average mor-tals would be willing to pay if it were offered

The picture is a sombre and oppressive one,

with scarcely a ray of light to illumine its

dark background and figures. First, we have the Czar of All the Russias and the Head of the Greco-Russian Church, a morbid, melancholy man by nature, subject to fits of de spondency that bring him to the verge of insanity; hated by his subjects; distrustful of every one about him except a chasseur who has been his attendant for years; knowing that there are foes in his own household and yet unable to designate them; knowing that his every step is dogged by spies and assasins; conscious that as soon as on conspiracy fails another is organized against him; not daring to venture out of doors except when surrounded by Cossaeks; fearful that every dish set before him may contain poison; expecting every day that he may be shot at or killed by the explosion of some secret mine under his carriage or under his very feet in the palace; restless and perturbed all day, and at night starting from his sleep at any strange noise and summoning his attendants; at-variance with the mem bers of his own family, at variance with the wishes of his people, unable to escape even by resignation of his crown to his son, as he believes himself divinely appointed to the throne. Could a more vivid picture be drawn of abject human misery in the midst of Imperial splendor? Second, we have the Empress, who, instead of being able to comfort or relieve her august and miserable husban is herself an additional burden upon him that drags him further down, kept alive only by artificial stimulants, reduced to skin and bones, apparently forgotten even by death, wearily going from one day of suffer-ing to another, and adding to the general gloom of this Royal household with her piteous moans for help. How much of absolute wretchedness and helplesness is summed up in the wail of this Royal skeletor "How happy must the people be who enjoy good health,"—that health she cannot pro-cure with all her diamonds and jewels, that happiness which the poorest peasant in her realm may have, but she cannot. Third, we have Gortschakoff, the Premier, who has so long been a central figure in European politics, who has substantially been the Emperor of Russia, so far as her foreign policy is concerned, for years, who has exercised a sway almost Imperial in its character, racked with dyspecia and diseased in body and mind.

sitting hopelesly by and seeing others openly plotting to secure his place,—old, friendless, diseased, and miserable. Few men in their day have had more honors heaped upon them few have known or understood the them, few have known or unde world better, and yet what are all these honors to a man helplesly involved in the horrible toils of dyspepsia, or the knowledge of the world to one who hardly knows himself, and whose hand, once a hand of iron, is now feeble as a child's to help himself? dozen palaces inhabited by the Royal house hold, crowded with treasures belonging to every age and blazing with diamonds and gems whose cost can hardly be calculated, there is not wealth enough to buy a day's happiness or health for one of these three It is a fearful price they pay for the splendors of Royalty and the influence of power, and to support this half-demented Emperor and skeleton Empress in their state the people of Russia also pay a fearful price. Deprived of all voice in the Government, ruled by absolute military power, imprisoned by thou sands in jails and among the underground horrors of Siberian mines, deprived of justice, flogged to death for questioning religious dogmas, dogged at every step by police agents, spies, and gendarmerie, dragged to prison upon mere suspicion and tried by courts-martial, oppressed by the most crushing land laws, ruled with the bayonet, the bre, and the knout, -what wonder is it that they are discontented and that in their blind rage they strike at the wretched autocrats of the Royal household, whose death would come to their relief by investing the more liberal Czarowitz with power? Meanwhile if there be any unlucky mortals in the common herd who think their lot is a hard one, they should be thankful that they are not the

Emperor or Empress of Russia. THE CHANGE OF PARTIES IN ENGLAND. The comments of the English press on th sweeping victory that has been won by the Liberal party endeavor to give a conservative direction to the policy of the new Ministry. The editorial articles in the London Times which almost always reflects the average sentiment of the English commercial cla are especially notable in this respect. In ac counting for the totally unexpected majority secured by the Liberals, the recent hard times and the succession of adverse seasons suffered by the farmers are cited as the main causes. The people, as a whole, have thought that new men may do better for them than the Ministers who have been in control of national affairs for the past six years. It is admitted that the election has attested "something more than an alteration in the balance of opinion," and "indicates an excitement,almost an enthusiasm." It is also hinted that Mr. Gladstone's great triumph has been obtained by appealing to the judgment of the masses "against that of property and education." Nevertheless, a series of articles fail to make any reference to the projects with which the new Government must necessarily be associated in the minds of the people who have elected it.

The reasons which are given for the hop that the Liberal Ministry will be reasonably conservative in its policy may be summed up as follows: Such men as Lord Hartington and Earl Granville are not likely to consent to any measures that will compromise the country. Many prominent members of the Liberal party would disapprove a reversal of the main results of the policy of the last few years. The new leaders will be embarrassed by a superabundance of strength, and the

inability to provide places for all the men who think themselves entitled to reward. Finally, it is recalled that Mr. Gladstone "has always been more or less under control" when he has been an active member of Government, and it is said that "it has only been in the freedom and irresponsibility of opposito his friends." The impression which these articles are intended to convey is that Mr. Gladstone will yield to the moderate counsels of his associates, and that there will b no such radical change in the policy of the Government as the overwhelming defeat of the Tory party would naturally indicate.

In all this, however, there is no mention in detail of any of the specific projects for which the Liberals asked the approval of the people. No reference is made to the Irish land question, nor to the abolition of the primogeniture laws, nor to the redistribution of the boroughs, nor to the extension of suffrage, nor to the reversal of the foreign imperial" policy, which has cost Great Britain so much money and so many lives It certainly is not reasonable to expect that Gladstone will placidly abandon these and other Liberal measures after his stirring addresses to the people, nor that he will settle down in the rut in which the old Government had been moving. The adoption of a laisee faire policy would be very unlike Gladstone at this particular functure of affairs: and, if it were possible to conceive of the new Liberal Ministry counseling a donothing administration, it would follow that the masses who have placed them in power would soon begin to ask themselves why they had revolutionized the Government, and, failing to discover any other intelligent was untrue to its principles, they would soo stir up an agitation that would remind the Gladstone Ministry of its promises and duties. It is evident that the English press, in attempting to outline a non-committa policy for the new Ministry, is poverned mor by the wishes of the conservative class represents than by its own judgment.

GEN. GARFIELD, of Onlo, is one of the members of the notorious Committee on Ways and Means who backs and applauds Fernando Vood's scheme to prohibit the transportation of American goods from one part of the country to another by railroad through Canada. Gen. Garfield seems to be somewhat ambitious of late to be identified with most of the questionalate to be identified with most of the questiona-ble legislation that is proposed, and especially to be identified with all the petty tricks and devices to prevent the repeal or abolition of existing tariff abuses. His partnership with Fernando Wood in this last soheme of the rallway com-bination and stock gambiers is perhaps a step beyond any of the other instances in which his conduct has provoked sharp criticism. Perhaps he is trying to win notoriety of that kind, and thinks that, as the past has been generously thinks that, as the past has been generously overlooked, he may act as he thinks proper, and that whatever he does will be accepted as all right. Other men have, under like inflation, discovered how greatly they magnified their own consequence, and how unhesitatingly the public permitted such persons to fall to their wonted

MR. GUSTAV VON BUHLER, of Stuttgart, is the champion of disarmament in the German Empire. A Berlin correspondent says:

Empire. A Berlin correspondent says:

Silent and pensive for the most part, thouge ever ready with his vote in any good cause, this gentleman occasionally mounts the orator desk to throw the House into fits of skeptice and contemptuous laughter by moving for dis armament. Last year he proposed the conversion of the German spear into a pruning hook, and scarcely had Count von Moltke week or two ago finished his powerful and per suasive speech in support of the new Army bill when Herr von Bunler courageously rose t move a resolution, which, if seconded might have involved a decate tantamount to a divisio on the question as to whether the House were opinion that the millennium had at last arrives.

Never cast down or dis Prince Bismarck the foll Your SERENE HIGHNESS: Please to seithout displeasure the inclosed notice of thout displeasure the inclosed notice of a, which may, perchance, prove politic ortive, but which is, nevertheless, humant. On the battledeld of Gravelotte, tood near your Serene Highness, surrout corpses, I swore that I would do what I operwant the horrors of war. May f tyour Sevene Highness also received it for the good of humanity for the good of humanity You BURLER Of Hently, Peb. 29, 1880.
On the 2d of March Bismarck replied as fol

On the strop state of their neighbors over the armed state of their neighbors to your plans that I or another German Chancellor could not receive the transport of the present that I cannot concern myself with the possibility of a future which I fear we shall both never live to see. It is only after your having succeeded in reconciling our neighbors to your plans that I or another German Chancellor could undertake the responsibility of such projects for our Fatherland. But, even then, I apprehend that mutual control of the nations over the armed state of their neighbors would remain arduous and uncertain, and that a power capable of effectually keeping them in hand would be difficult to create.

Even this did not discourage the enthusiast,

Even this did not discourage the enthusiast, who at once wrote to the illustrious Prince that his gracious letter would be of inestimable serv-

IMPORTANT finds of Roman antiquities IMPORTANT finds of Roman antiquities have been made for some weeks past in the neighborhood of Treves. Among the objects obtained are a large number of iron utensils and implements and swords, with a bronze bas-relief representing a warrior being crowned by a figure of Victory. More important still is the discovery of relics of a Roman glass-blowing factory on the Hochmark, near Cordel, in the Bipel. Excavations have been made on the part of the provincial museum, and a large number of provincial museum, and a large number of fragments of glass objects have been brought to light, among others some multi-colored pieces of glass, showing that many-colored glass ves-sels were not exclusively brought from Italy,

BOTH the Journal and the Inter-Ocean begin to exhibit friendliness towards the briefer and simpler spelling, such as the American Filological Society recommends, and which has received the indorsement of hundreds of the best scholars and most eminent literary men in the United States. Even the Times has ceased to scoff and sneer and try to make fun of the fonetics. The thing is getting serious. The necessity for the retorm is forcing itself upon the attention of the people more sharply every day. BOTH the Journal and the Inter-Ocean b cessity for the reform is forcing itself upon the attention of the people more sharply every day. No class would benefit so much by the introduc-tion of reformed spelling as newspapers, as the effect would be to enormously increase the num-ber of readers in a few years, and thereby of subscribers and readers of newspaper publica-

A RESIDENT of Jacksonville, who was delegate in the Morgan County Convention, and had an opportunity to see the inner workings of that body, tells something of interest about it in a private letter, from which the following ex-

tract is made:

I really believe our party would be more in danger of permanent defeat with Grant elected four years more than if beaten with him at the head of our ticket this fall. But I still look for an escape, and hope Washburne or Edmunds will yet be nominated. Our Convention virtually instructed for Grant, while fully one-third of the number were for Washburne or Edmunds. One strong Washburne man, and I think one or two more, got a place in the delegation. The Washburne men, if it comes to a pinch, will prove to be "stayers." SINCE the Franco-German war Prince Bis

marck has regularly received a birthday pres-ent of 101 plover eggs from the North of Germany. This year the annual present could no be got together by the 1st of April. A few days afterwards, however, the requisit number arrived, with the following wishes written in Platt Treed, with the following washes written in rand-deutsch verse:

To 'n teinten Mal bring wy van't Jahr Uns' Glückwunsch to 'n Geburtsdag dar. Lew lang' to Dütschlands Heil und Segen, Beböd Dy Gott up al Dyn Wegen!
(For the tenth time we send thee this year our happy returns of the day. Live thou long for Germany's weal and blessing! God speed thee on thy path!)

VERMILLION COUNTY was conceded to the VERMILLION COUNTY was conceded to the third term a few days ago, but the Danville Republican paper says this is a mistake. The Danville delegates stand five for Grant and tweive for Blaine or Washburne. "And," says the same authority, "we think it quite safe to add that, unless the country townships are solid for Grant, which is altogether absurd to suppose, the delegation chosen to the State Convention will not be solid for Grant by large odds. It will not be solid for any candidate. Blaine. It will not be solid for any candidate. Blaine, Grant, and Washburne will each have friends in the delegation, and Blaine will be in the

THE Cincinnati Commercial makes this re-mark concerning a rascally vote given in the Ways and Means Committee by Garfield: ways and Means Committee by Garfield:
The charge that Gen. Garfield is responsible
for the perpetuation of the wood-pulp fraud,
made in a circular issued by an advertising
agency in New York, is true. Garfield is in a
tight place. He is a man who, upon full information, had free-trade convictions, and he has
the casting vote in the Committee of Ways and
Means.

But Garfield's vote is not much meaner tha that cast by two Chicago misrepresentatives who were aided by one Chicago dodger.

Dr. CHERVIN, the physician charged by the French Government with the cure of stuttering recruits, has just published a lecture on his method (J. B. Baillière), which will be interest ing to those who are afflicted with that distress ing malady. Dr. Chervin traces the history of the cures proposed for it, and all the trouble it has given down to his own cure, which, putting aside operations and all complications, seems to be simply reading aloud, by which he attain

THE following dispatch, announcing the result of the primaries, puts the position of Maryland on the Presidential question beyond all manner of doubt:

WASHINGTON, April 28.—All three of the Bal-timore newspapers to-day concede that the re-sult of the Republican primary elections in Maryland yesterday was a clean sweep of that State for Blaine. ntions in a majority of the outside counties had previously declared for Blaine.

A NUMBER of years ago an escaped crimial from Siberia discovered in the neighborhood f Schenkursh, in the Province of Archangel sand-beds containing a large quantity of gold. He kept his discovery a secret, and only made it known last year on his death-bed. A company for working the beds is already formed, and is at present endeavoring to obtain the con-

THE Cincinnati Gazette says that the Third-Term Club of Cincinnati didn't make any showing at the primaries, though they attempted an organization and tried to run in their men. It is not probable that there is a single third-termer in the Ohio delegration. Judge Taft and Stanley Matthews are conspicuously "left."

THE third-term boom was started Feb. 5 by a majority of twenty in a packed midwinter Convention at Harrisburg. Pa. From that day to this not one sure Republican State—not one, Messicurs—has given aid, comfort, or counten ance to the third-term doctrine.

THE indications at present are that there will be an easy victory for Biaine in the Seventh Congressional District. Kendall, Grundy, and Will Counties are soon to be heard from, and they will decide it.

Wisconsin holds a Republican Convention next Wednesday, and yet the stillness of death seems to brood over the politicians of that State. They should be up and stirring. REPUBLICAN States that support the third erm are scarcer than hen's teeth.

PERSONALS. Perhaps it is true that love laughs at lockmiths, but bigamy doesn't.

Even nobility has its periods of depre

The Prince of Wales has just returned from a visit to his mother-in-law. We notice that Mr. Gully has been appoint. ed census-taker in Mississippi. Heretofore the most earnest efforts of the Gully family have been in the direction of thinning out the mate-

If a Kentucky young man goes to see a girl three or four times without being shot at on his way home he concludes that there is not enough opposition in the matter to make it in-teresting, and withdraws his attentions. Mr. Roads is a school-teacher at Eart, Pa.

He is religious, and implety shocks him terribly. When a little girl denied having torn a book, and called on God to witness that she told the truth, he was grieved beyond expression at what he deemed her blasshemy. He grabbed her in one hand and a club in the other, and heat her

until he was weary and the only really pleasant feature of the case is fact that Mr. Roads has gone to prison for

Miss Jennie V. Stanton, M. D., is le in New York towns on "What Shall We Do with Our Daughters?" In view of the fact that the lecturer is a Miss, the celebrated recipe for cooking rabbits would seem very applicable. The beautiful Ahkoond of Swat,

When the summer was dreadfully hot. Had a man ask him whether He was fond of the weather; Said the King: "I should rather guess not." Said the King: "I should rather guess not.

The fear of infection caused some persons at Memphis to burn all their clothing, and even the prayer-book of a deceased cholera-patient was consigned to the figures; but six \$10 bills found on his person were religiously preserved.

Put away the little boomlet That John Sherman used to boss; He will never, never need it-John's no longer a dark hose.

"Nice doggie!" sald State Senator Wright, of Iowa, patting the head of his friend's dog.
The doggie responded by biting the Senator
through the nose, disfiguring him for life. Mr.
Wright is now satisfied that he was talking to wrong dog. Hickory, diekory, dock.

Mabel has wound up the clock; She hangs her brown hair On the back of a chair, And yanks off her barber-pole soes.

Mr. Francklyn, a New York steamboat agent, is reported as being anxious to return to England and enjoy fashionable society. There was probably never a time in the history of America when it was better prepared to spare men who misspell their names than right now. Mme. Petrucelli della Gattina, the English wife of the Italian author, is given to book-making as well as her husband. She aims to show by her writings that man is a gree brute than the animals. In any country Italy this would be considered a reflection

POLITICAL POINTS

There are not as many third-termers in Ohio as there are Republicans who will not vote for Grant if he is nominated.—Cincinnati Com-mercial (Ind.).

The primaries held in a number of counties in Maryland on Saturday resulted, the Baltimore American says, in a victory for the anti-Grant sentiment in that State. Blaine victories begin to be reported from

even Maryland, the latest being at Annapolis, where five delegates in his favor have been chosen to the State Convention. The fact is Grant is beaten. There is barely a chance that he may be nominated if he car-ries Illinois, and without that State his cand-dacy is hopeless.—Cincinnati Commercial There are some very "shaky" fellows

amongst the Grant delegation from Virginia who, we think, will not go through fire and water to defeat either Blaine or Sherman.—Bickmand Dispatch (Dem.). It has become as much a part of the Constitution that no citizen can be a third time elected President, as if it were expressed in that instrument in words.—De Tocquepille's "Desco-racy in America."

As the probability of Gen. Grant recei As the probability of their chart the nomination at Chicago grows more and more faint, his advocates are endeavoring to boliter up their courage by trying the game of brag-New York Tribune (Rep.).

The elections of delegates on the other side of the Delaware indicate very plainly that New Jersey will take her place with the great majority of Northern States in support of Mr. Blains,—Philadelphia Press (Rep.). It is precisely those who esteem Gra most highly who are most solicitous that he should not descend from the high place to hold as the most illustrious citizen of the Republic to that infinit degradation of the historic dignity of his fame which would result from his greedly accepting a nomination for a term beyond the

accepting a nomination for a term beyond a traditional limit of Presidential ambition, at it hands of a faction of a divided party, as against the protests of a majority of the B publicans in the States on which he must re for his election.—St. Paul Poster Press (Rp.). Are not the caprice of Mr. Conkling and the arbitrariness of Mr. Cameron forcin Grant and the Republican party alika attitude portentous of peril to the Be which the American people in their sobor second thought may strike down at the polls next fall as the greatest danger threatening our free government? We do fear it. Whoever may be its nominee, any party in a Presidential campaign has to be more or less on the defensive at to the candidate and itself. Can the Republican party afford, in addition to that, to take on the defense of a third-term innovation, unusual, unparalleled, and startling to the political isstincts and conservative judgment of the whole American people, who have for a century been trained to look upon the two-term limit as a tradition of constitutional law, and a saferiand of their liberty?—Keohuk (la.) Gote Chy (Rep.).

If the Democratic politicians believe that

If the Democratic politicians be they will make more money, obtain more efficient and exercise more influence, by breaking up the Democratic party than by holding the party to cinnati. If the Democratic leve that they will make more u more offices, and exercise more influence, by the election of a Democratic President than by the election of a Republican President they will law. Titleen on the shelf and nominate an American of high character and pure reconsiders. The Democratic leaders must take that choice. With Tilden as the candidate, defeats sure. With Bayard, or with Seymour, or Davithere is a good prospect of success. The Democratic politicians must cast out themselves, a put down Tilden. They cannot serve two use masters in National politics. The politician control the nominations, but the people do telecting. The majority of the voters at the point November, not the majority of delegates, the Chicago or the Cincinnati Convention, decir who the President shall be. The Democrat leaders can give the Democracy a candidate whom nobody wants, except those who have pe sonal or selfish interests. But this will not define.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dean III). ore offices, and exercise more

delegation from Illinois will be esset success of Gen. Grant's candidacy If he should receive the votes of the and of the unbroken delegations from and Pennsylvania, he' could dispension and still have a majority of the legations for the legations to less the structure votes in F nois and still have a majority of twenty.
he is going to lose twenty votes in Pennsylvania di tis not improbable that eight or ten of New York deiegrates will break away from Utica instructions. Meanwhile the South is developing that solidity in his behalf which friends have been confidently expecting.
Dortion of the Texas delegation are for Rail If the leading Republican paper in Mailand, the Baltimore American, is mistaken, that State will choose a Blaine of gation. Delaware is in doubt, and so is Tressee. A solid Grant vote cannot be expect from either of the Carolinas. Thus the Grante is breaking up all around. The transfer him of the Edmunds strength in New England contingency which, though somewhat remoments the texten into account, would not come sate for the losses he will suffer in the Southern the Chicago Convention assembles. To nothing of the moral effect of the loss of own State, a majority cannot be figured up him without its forty-two votes.—New Arribune (Rep.).

It is now plain that the support of the

It is a fact of which we are well vinced that if all the Republicans of C and Cook County were to vote upon the tion of their individual preferences for a dential candidate, the verdict would be one in favor of E. B. Washburne. This one in favor of E. B. Washburne. Infact, why should not the Republicans of Cook
County send a solid delegation for Washburne
to the State Convention? The fact is, our per
ple are becoming thoroughly disgusted with the
unseemily wrangle between the Grant and Blain
politicians, and thoughtful Republicans who are
more desirous of the success of their party than
of the glorification of any particular individual perceive grave danger of party distinctions defeat if either of the wild factions now bitterly lighting each other should consult in the National Convention. To an extreme are these factionists rutheir desperate warfare upon each othe would be exceedingly difficult to reuni with anything like cordinity at or a longest on the convention, unless some such man as surne, who is not identified with any aut stanges upon light and unassation. ne, who is not identified and unassaliable aid finally be selected as our larger. In view of all the circumstance of the control of the circumstance of the circumstan tuation, we are satisfied that Illinosion ware satisfied that Illinosio with the property of the property of the property of the President of

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by the Presider bash, St. Louis Messrs, Jay Got Blackstone, at Mohday. The don received out rates, which to be turned o

The Chicago & Western Indiana Petitions the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

A HUMANE MOVE. The packers and provision-dealers of Chicago have for some time been engaged in devising means to put a summary stop to the brutal practice of using spikes and brads in driving and loading live stock. The practice is of long standing, and has worked great damage in the commercial value of hama, shoulders, and other packed and salted meats, to say nothing of the inhuman spirit which prompts such a dastardly system. Tuesday last the packers and dealers united in a circular to the freight-agents of the Western roads centering in Chicago, calling attention to the abuses, and requesting their cooperation in an effort to bring about a change for the better. In response to that circular to the strategies and requesting their cooperation in an effort to bring about a operation in an effort to bring about a change for the better. In response to that circular, a joint meeting of the railroad people and members of the Humane Society was held yearload for the following gentlemen were present: Horaco Tukter, General Freight Agent Illinois Central Rad; W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent Chlokyo, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road; Granville Kimball, Assistant Freight Agent Chloago, Rock Island & Pacific Road; Mr. John G. Shortall, President, and Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, of the Humane Society, and Mr. George J. Brine, of Armbur & Co., who represented the packing interests.

agnified their approval of any scheme adopted by the meeting to end the heartless and damaging practice of mutilating stock, and the circular will within a day or two be forwarded to every agent along the lines of the Western roads. Particular care will be taken that the tenor of the instructions is fulfilled. The officers of the Humane Scolety regard the success of the movement as already assured, and feel that in bringing about this unity of action on the part of the railroad people and the packers and dealers, they have accomplished a work the importance of which cannot be overestimated. From a commercial point of view it would seem that country shippers cannot be too careful hereafter in superintending the loading stock for the Calcago markot.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

From the managers of the Missouri River roads, who returned from St. Louis yesterday, it is learned that the difficulties between Jay found and the other roads in the Southwestern Gould and the other roads in the Southwestern Association were not settled at the meetings held at St. Louis Tuesday and Wednesday, but by the Presidents of the Missouri Pacific, Wabah, St. Louis & Pacific, and Chicago & Alton, Mesers. Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, and T. B. Blackstone, at a conference held in New York Monday. The managers of the Chicago roads think the compromise is a complete backdown as the part-of Jay Gould. Mr. Gould agrees to stop billing through at less than pool rates after stop billing through at less than pool rates after May I from points on the Kansas Pacific and Central Branch Roads, which of course has the affect of restoring former rates. Besides this, Central Branch Roads, which or course has the size of restoring former rates. Besides this, six. Gould agrees, to make good the amount due to the other pool roads on account of the surplus carried by the Missouri Pacific at the regular rates. The amount thus to be paid over amounts to about \$100,000. Heretofore Gould was only willing to pay over the amount due at the proportion received by the Missouri Pacific under the set rates, which would have reduced the amount to be turned over about one-half. The only concession made by the other roads was the withdrawal of their appeals from the decision of the arbitrators as regards the division of percentages between the roads in the St. Louis division. As it was by no means certain that these roads would have gotten more if another award had been made, the concession they made yearly by Gould's concessions.

The troubles regarding the lumber pool were settled by submitting the question at lance to General Manager J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton, and Commissioner Midgley. They arranged the matter then and there by the parting the allotments, to take effect May I. There are only one or two slight changes on previous rates.

preparing the allotments, to take effect May I. There are only one or two slight changes on previous rates.

A new pool was made on the business of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs received from outside roads for Missouri River points, which heretofore was not pooled. This pool is between the above roads in the Southwestern Association. The arrangement allows the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Road a certain amount of the business between Council Bluffs and Kansas City, If the road carries more than that amount it is to pay the amount of the surplus over to the other roads, and if it carries less has amount has to be made good by the other roads. In consideration of this the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs agrees to strictly maintain the rates on such business, which will prevent outside lines from cutting the rates or going into the territory of the Association by way of the Council Bluffs Road.

But while the troubles between Gould and the other managers of Southwestern roads have thus been amicably arranged, the Southwestern Railroad Association is not by any means over all of its troubles, and a new difficulty has now arisen not less serious, than that with Gould. Alls troubles is between the roads in the Chicago division. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is soft satisfied with the award of percentages made by the Chicago arbitrators. The allotments decaded upon by them are; Chicago, Burlington & Juney, 415 per cent; Chicago, Burlington & Anistrouble, 1815 per cent; Chicago, Burlington & Anista, 25.56; Chicago & Alton. 29.50. The Rock Island was so greatly dissatisfied with the award of the others, and that they hould have had at least as much as the Alton. It is not claimed that the Alton has more than a smittled to, but that the Burlington should have had least as unch as the Alton. It is not claimed that the Alton has more than a smittled to, but that the Burlington should have had least so the Rock Island & Louis division have been settled, because Gould forms to be made. Now tha

Island has caused considerable excitement among the managers of the pool lines, who had just been congratulating themselves on their luck in having escaped a serious conflict. They are as yet at a loss what action to take to settle this new trouble. It will have to be settled by the managers or Presidents themselves, as the Rock Island refuses to have the matter submitted again to arbitration, having lost fath in the settlement of disputes by that means.

It is probable that a meeting will be held early next week to take this matter under consideration, and see what means had best be taken to avoid another serious conflict.

WESTERN INDIANA AND LAKE

Two of the Board of Bailroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Bogue and Oberly, Smith being at home sick—were in session yesterday at Com-missioner Bogue's office for the purpose of con-

at home sick—were in session yesterday at Commissioner Bogue's office for the purpose of considering a petition of. President Brown, of the Chicago & Western Indiana.

The document set forth that by an ordinance of the City of Chicago it was granted the right to cross all intervening streets, alleys, and raill-road-tracks on the line of its rouse; that this route, as located under the charter of the Company and as approved by the city, crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad tracks near Sixteenth and Clark streets; that an application was made early in the year to the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads for permission to cross their tracks, and permission was obtained, the point of crossing being fixed as stated; that the Company acted on the faith of this permission and located depot-grounds and began the erection of a depot building, and all these will be of no value unless it can cross at the point named. The petition then calls attention to the law of the State which gives authority to roads to capss, join, or unite with any other rail-road,—a law that is mandatory in its nature, compelling all roads to submit. Petitioners have been denied this right, which is given by the law and was once stipulated to them by the officers of these roads, but the latter have secured an exparte injunction against the petitioning road, restraining the exercise of its rights of crossing. The petition claims that the Board has the right to examine into this matter and to act. It says that the opposition of the Road shad Road is merely nominal, but the real opposition is through the Lake Shore Road and Vanderbilt. Therefore, the Chicago & Wester Indiana asks the Board of Warehouse Commissioners to grant it relief.

Messrs. Crawford and Jewett were heard on behalf of the Company, and the Commissioners took the matter under advisement, in order to determine whether they had power to do what was asked. If they should decide that they have, the other parties will be granted a hearing in o

ANOTHER PASSENGER WAR. the charges made against some of the roads for violating the agreement made two or three months ago. No sooner had that agreement been adopted than the passenger agents set to work to avoid its provisions, and to find means to outwit each other. The agreement left a loophole by allowing the roads to was \$1 work to avoid its provisions, and to find means to outwit each other. The agreement left a loophole by allowing the roads to pay \$1 commissions to outside agents for securing business. Instead of paying this amount to agents, some roads paid it direct to the passengers, thus virtually outting the regular rates that amount. This was not considered a violation, as the agreement does not expressly stipulate to whom the \$1 commission should be paid, but it made the passenger agents who had no authority to pay commissions at all angry, and they set out to invent a new "wrinkle" that would get them more than even with their rivals. It took their inventive genius very little time to make the invention. They found that the rates were the same to Denver, Pueblo, and El Moro, Colo., and this gave them the opportunity they desired. Parties wishing to go to Denver were sold Pueblo or El Moro tickets, and upon arriving at Denver these parties returned the Denver & Rio Grande stubs or coupons from Denver to Pueblo or El Moro, and were refunded from \$3 to \$6, which is a clear cut of that amount on the regular Denver tickets. In consequence of this revelation a general cutting of rates is again practiced by nearly all the roads, and unless some means are soon taken to stop the practice things will soon be worse than they were before the late agreement was adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, April 29.—The High Joint Execu-NEW YORK, April 29.—The High Joint Executive Committee of the trunk-line pool have adopted Commissioner Fink's plan for equalizing terminal charges at the various seaboard points, and it has gone into effect. Under the new system a uniform charge of one cent per bushel for elevating is placed upon all grain shipped on through bills of lading, and the charges are now divided into three classes,—in-land, elevation, and corea charges. The effect charges are now divided into three classes,—in-land, elevation, and ocean charges. The effect is to decrease the rate by way of Boston one-quarter of one cent per bushel, to increase the rate by way of Philadelphia to a similar extent, and to increase the rate via New York one cent per bushel, the railroads here having heretofore elevated through grain free. The latter in-crease is equal to 1.79 cents per 100 pounds on corn and 1.86 cents per 100 pounds on wheat.

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER. ch to The Chicago Trib GALENA, Ill., April 29.—The general officers of the Northwestern Hailroad arrived in this city last evening, and to them was formally turned over all the property of the Galena & Wisconsin Narrow-Gauge. The Northwestern Company now own 118 miles of narrow-gauge road, which it is now thought is to be used as a teeder to It is now thought is to be used as a feeder to their northern trunk line. Our people are not as highly elated over the transfer, therefore, as they were when the announcement of the pur-chase was first made known. The new officers of the Galena & Wisconsin Road were elected last evening, and are as follows: President, Albest Keep; Vice-President, Marvin Hughitt; Secre-tary, J. B. Redfield; Treasurer, M. Kirkman; Directors, F. Stahl, C. C. Wheeler.

L. R., M. R. & T. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 29.—The newly-elected Board of Directors of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad to-day chose J. E. Redfield President, G.S. Daniels Treasurer, J. A. Woodson Secretary, and E. W. Winchester John H. Reed, Elisha Atkins, and the President

NO REDUCTION. NEW YORK, April 29.—Railroad-Commi Fink says there is no probability of any reduc-tion in freight rates, but a general desire to

EARNINGS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—The gross earnings of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for the quarter ending March 31 amount to \$183,695. The earnings for March were \$90,750, against \$45,000 for January.

On and after May 1 the Michigan Central Railroad will make close connection with the Michigan Central line of steamers running between Detroit and Cleveland. A first-class steamer leaves Detroit for Cleveland daily throughout the season.

Mr. L. T. Stanley, the new General Western Passenger Agent of the Eric Railway, was in the city yesterday to receive the books and accounts from his predecesor, Mr. B. M. Arms. Mr. Stanley assumes the duties of his new position May 1.

Mr. A. B. Farnsworth, lately appointed New York State Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at Syracuse, N. Y., was in the city yesterday to have a consultation with his superiors regarding the Eastern passenger business of his road. Mr. Farnsworth was for-mertly Passenger Agent of the Rock Island at Detroit.

Detroit.

Mr. C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gives official notice of the appointment of Mr. T. H. Dearborn as General Northwestern Passenger Agent of his road, with headquarters at No. 8 Clark street, Chicago. Mr. Dearborn was formerly prominently connected with the General Passenger Department of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and is said to be a good man for the position to which he has just been appointed.

appointed.

Mr. B. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Radroad, gives notice that shipments of freight for California from Cornwall, Prescott, and Brockville, Ontario; Chaudiere Junction and St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec; and Rouse's Point, New York, may be made via the Grand Trunk Railway at the same through rates and upon the same terms in every respect as those provided for shipments from New York. This circular repeals previous arrangements for Pittsburg rates from Cornwall, Prescott, and Brockville.

Pittsburg rates from Cornwall, Prescott, and Brockville.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Kankakee Line have issued a joint circular in which they announce that for delegates and all others who may desire to attend the National Republican and Democratic Conventions, to be held at Chicago and Cincinnati, the rates will be: Cincinnati to Chicago and return, \$\frac{3}{2}\$, and the same from Chicago to Cincinnati and roturn. Tickets will be good going from Cincinnati to Chicago, for Republican Convention, May 3l and June 1, 1880, and to return util June 6, inclusive. Tickets will be good coming from Chicago to Cincinnati, for Democratic Convention, June 20 and 21, and to return till June 27, inclusive. From points where the rate may not be made through Chicago or Cincinnati, the above roads will cheerfully accept their proper proportions of the Short Line are on all business which their connecting lines may see fit to send them.

B. F. ALLEN.

Trial of the Ex-President of the Cook County National.

Revelations as to the System of Kiting It Through.

Jack Sturges Gives the Inside History of the Corn Deal of 1874.

B. F. Allen, attended by his two counsel, Judge Cole, of lowa, and L. H. Bisbee, of this city, was the central figure in the United States District Court-room yesterday morning, when, after standing for three years under the broad shadow of a couple of indictments, the case was finally called and actually entered upon its trial.

The proceedings were opened when the case was called, and Gen. Leake asked that the de-

was called, and Gen. Leake asked that the de-fendant be called upon to plead.

"Oh, well, we'll plead not guilty," said Mr.
Bisbee, with a smile of confidence.
Gen. Leake thereupon moved to

consolibate the two indictions:
for the purpose of avoiding two trials when only
one was necessary, and proceeded to read Sec.
1,024 as his authority.

Mr. Bisbee objected. The first indictment
charged Allen with issuing certificates of deposit without the authority of the Bank Directors; with having misapplied several millions
of money; and with embezzling several millions.
The second indictment charged him with makof money; and with embezzling several millions. The second indictment charged him with making false reports. The two indictments charged entirely different offenses, and he objected to trying the second one at this time, for the reason that they were not prepared on it, having spent their energies in getting ready for the first. The Court said he thought the defendant had been duly notified of the charges he had to meet, and that there was no reason why he shouldn't go to trial on both. On the whole, he thought he would make an order for the conthought he would make an order for the con-

continuance. He proposed to try one case now, anyway, and two if the Court would let him.

The Court said that unless there was an application for a continuance by 2 o'clock the two cases would be considered ready for trial. On cases would be considered ready for trial. On second thought, he would postpone a decision upon the motion to consolidate until that time, and unless it then clearly appeared that the two cases could not be tried as one without en-dangering the defendant, he should consolidate

dangering the defendant, he should consolidate them. "We might as well make one job of it as two," he added.

Gen. Leake inquired if it would not interfere with the record to reswear the jury if the two indictments were subsequently consolidated.

The Court thought not, and intimated that he would see that the Government didn't suffer any disadvantage in that respect.

After some further talk Gen. Leake said he would go ahead with the trial of the first indictment, but hoped the two would be consolidated.

A JURY WAS CALLED.

A JURY WAS CALLED, and the work of interrogation began. On the Government side it was very brief. One of the candidates—Puschek, of Cleero—said he had met Allen once; in fact, had arrested him when acting in his capacity as Deputy Sheriff. [Smiles.] Gen. Leake accepted the batch without a single challenge.

challenge.

Mr. Bisbee then took hold for the defense, inquiring particularly whether any of the gentlemen in the box had read up the case in the newspapers, and whether any of them had lost any
money during the past five or six years through
failing banks, savings or National. Clark
and Prachek proyed unacceptable and were inmoney during the past five or six years through failing banks, savings or National. Clark and Puschek proved unacceptable, and were invited to retire, and W. H. Johnson, wagon and carriage manufacturer at Wheaton, and Charles E. Waite, a Lake County farmer, took their places. Johnson had lost some money in the State Savings, but the defense took him notwithstanding. Waite was also acceptable. The Government took the amended list, and the way was clear for business. The jury as thus made up consisted of William Colon, farmer, Livingston County; Walter Milten, farmer, Lake County; James D. Tyler, life-insurance, No. 404 Belden avenue, Chicago; Jesse C. Wheaton, Du Page County; John K. Rodgers, real estate and loans, Hyde Park; Frank R. Smiley, fire insurance, Boone County; John Harvey, dry goods, No. 791 West Lake street; John Comiskey, books and stationery, No. 182 Lytle street; Joseph H. Whipple, stone quarry and farming, Kane County; Peter H. Mayer, saloonkeeper, No. 819 West Madison street; W. H. Johnson, wagon and carriage maker, Wheaton; Charles E. Waite, farmer, Grant, Lake County.

GEN. LEAKE, IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS to the jury, stated that the indictment was based entirely upon Sec. 5,209, and charged a violation of the National Banking act. He then proceeded to analyze the indictment, a careful abstract of which appeared in these columns April 16, the day after the case was first called during this term. The defenses during this term. The defense reserved their opening for another time.

Gen. Leake first offered a piece of documentary evidence in the shape of a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 27, 1879, certifying to the original organization of the Cook County National Bank June, 1871, with a capital of \$300,000.

a capital of \$300,000.

WASH BUSHNELL,

of Ottawa, took the stand, and testified that, in the summer of 1874, he owned 500 shares of stock in the bank. On the 20th of July he sold out to Allen for \$55,000, of which he got \$20,000 in cash, and certificates of deposit for the \$50,000, with similar certificates were produced and identified by the witness, who said they were paid. The \$20,000 one he assigned to a friend, who collected it, while the \$35,000 one was left with the First National Bank of Ottawa for collection. The \$750 certificate—one of those making up the \$2,000—was for interest. Witness explained that he went to D. D. Spencer and told him he didn't want to hold any stock any longer. Spencer asked him if he was determined, and witness said he was, and asked Spencer to go with him and see Alien. Spencer said he would, went to the bank, where they saw Allen. Spencer said, "Bush is bound to go out." "Yes," replied Allen, 2 and we must let him out." Witness assigned his certificates and Allen went behind the counter and got the money, \$20,000. Spencer, he added, had said he would loan Allen the money, and Allen acquisesed.

Two notes were produced and shown the wit-WASH BUSHNELL,

esced.

Two notes were produced and shown the witness, who said he didn't know anything about ness, who said ne them.
them.
"You're a lawyer?" observed Mr. Bisbee, on the cross-examination.
"Said to be," was the dry reply.
"Been Attorney-General of this State, haven't

"Yes, sir."

Further on, the witness said he took stock in the bank when it was organized and when D. D. Spencer was President, with whom he deuled that he ever had any arrangement for selling his stock and drawing out. He didn't think Spencer got him into the bank. It was just the other way,—he went to see Spencer, then living in Morris, about going into it. Besides that, he had named the bank, and modestly considered himself the founder of the concern. He paid 100 cents on the dollar for his stock, and the reason he wanted to get out was that it never paid him but 2½ per cent in dividends. He remembered telegraphing Chauncey T. Bowen to meet him; wanted to see him with reference to gretting out of the bank. Bowen might have been present at the bank when the negotiations were completed. Alien first offered to give his note for the stock, but witness wouldn't have it, and insisted on the certificates of deposit. At this particular time Spencer was head of the State Savings. "Yes, sir."

Receiver of the bank, took the stand, and identified the certificates of deposit and the notes as a portion of the stuff he found among the "assets" of the bank, where they appeared as "cash items"—paper carried and counted as cash. The stock ledger showed an account with Businesi, who appeared as the owner of 500 shares, with a credit to him, July 20, of "Cr"t. 36, \$40,000, cr"t. 129, \$10,000; total, \$50,000." Allen's stock account showed on the same date three charges to him of \$12,000. For the purpose of showing any connection it would be necessary to bring in the "stubs," contained in another book, which the witness agreed to do later.

ARNOLD M. CLEVELAND, of Columbus, O., and ex-clerk in the Cook Coun-A. H. BURLEY,

ARNOLD M. CLEVELAND,
of Columbus, O., and ex-clerk in the Cook County National, prior to and during Allen's connection with the bank, gave his recollection of the alleged stock juggle. Allen told him at he time that the sale was made, adding that he baid for the stock \$1.10, making in all \$55,000. From the fact of some certificates being issued and the stock being transferred. he learned how it was done. The stock certificates were filled out by him at Alien's directions, the consideration, according to Allen, being the Bushnell stock. There was also a cash consideration of \$20,000—notes dissounted by the State Savings Institution for Allen.

notes discounted by the State Savings Institution for Ailen.

"Were they paid by the Cook County National
Bank?" asked Gen. Leake.

Mr. Bisbee objected. The notes were not set
out in the indictment as they appeared on their
face. Still, he was willing to leave it to the
charge of the Court.

"You'd better leave it," said the Court.

"They seem to have been paid by the bank,"
replied the witness. "They are stamped with
the bank stamp." The certificates of deposit
and the notes were afterwards carried, he continued, by the teller as cash items, just as the
Receiver found them. No entry, he thought,
was ever made on the books of the bank of thepayment of these notes. Receiver louns was ever made on the books of the bank by ayment of these notes.

On the cross-examination, witness admitted that he directed the general ledger entries himself. As to this stock purchase, he understood at the time that it was made for the bank. Allen knew nothing about bookkeeping, and had only a general knowledge of the books gained from a daily inspection of the balance-sheet.

Gen. Leake put in an objection to any attempt to show that the bank bought this stock. The transaction appeared to be purely an individual one. Besides that, a National bank could not

one. Besides that, a National bank could not buy its own stock.

The Court thought the defendant was entified to put in all the testimony that went to explain the purpose of the transaction.

The witness explained that he didn't understand that the stock was bought for Allen personally. It was kept in the bank. Witness could not charge up the certificates and notes to Allen, and, hoping that some way might arise for disposing of them, they were carried along as cash. They got into the cash, he added, and he made no motion to get them out, occause he didn't know what to do with them. Allen, as a rule, knew very little of the details of the business, and witness understood that he was occupied mostly at that time in raising money out of his own funds to bolster up the bank.

Another objection from Gen. Leake. To save time, however, the Court allowed the defense to put certain questions not exactly in the line of cross-examination, instead of calling the witness subsequently and making him their own. Mr. Cleveland thought that during the fall of 1874 Allen furnished the bank some \$800.00 out of his own private means, and that he never took a dollar in money that wasn't accounted for fully, openly, and publicly. Under Spencer the ben's capital got in a bad way, through poor paper of Sam Walker, Pickett, the Bowens, Hongré, Dobbins, and the rest of them. On one occasion alone Walker, Pickett, and Honord stuck the concern for \$400.000, by "kiting" some paper of the Badgers. It might be said that the capital was entirely swept away under the Spencer for English was the form. New York to help the bank pull through, and frequently got paper from Chicago dirms and the National State bank of the bank and the part of the paper. At this point the Court ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

After the recess the witness testified, in reply to questions from Gen. Leake, that Allen came into the bank June 1, 1873. Shortly afterwards a claim was presented against Allen individually for interesting the same of the claim was held by

MR. BURLEY WAS RECALLED,
and, producing a stub-book, testified that the
Bushnell stock, 500 shares, was transferred to
Allen July 20, 1874. Witness also produced a
"margin" certificate, dated Sept. 18, 1874, payable to joint order of W. N. Sturges and Bacon
& Co., for \$500; and similar certificates payable
to the joint order of Sturges and E. F. Pulsifer,
Sturges and J. K. Fisher, Sturges and A. H.
Pickering, Sturges and Julius G. Guthrie,
Sturges and Frederick S. Day, Sturges
and Lyon, Lester & Co. All of them were
signed "A. West, Cashier," with a mark
underneath, a "C," indicating that they were
really signed by somebody else. The witness
also found two more,—one payable to Sturges
and Stevens & Barker, and the other to Sturges
and Day. As Receiver, he had paid six of these,
white four had been proved up and were claims
against the bank.

To Mr. Bisbee, witness said there was nothing,
so far as he could see from the face of the certificates, to connect Allen with the transactions.
Mr. Cleveland was recalled by Gen. Leake, and
identified the "A. West, Cashier," "a his own.
West knew he was going to sign them. At the
time these certificates were issued there was
no money deposited. They were given
in exchange for other certificates
issued without any corresponding deposit.
The bank had filed a bond with the Board of
Trade in order to become a bank of deposit for
these margin certificates, and they got into the
habit of issuing them without receiving deposits
of money. West gigned at first, and then be
signed himself, because it had been customary
for West to do it. Why it was customary be
didn't know. Neither he nor West had any interest in these transactions. Alien knew that
the process was going on, and sanctioned it.

To Mr. Bisbee the witness said the bank did
not pay these certificates.

To Mr. Biscee the witness said the bank did not pay these certificates.

ALBERT WEST, THE CASHIER,
a little, old, round-paunched gentleman, was called. He knew nothing about the Allen-Spencer notes or the Bushnell stock transaction, He identified his signature to a couple of the certificates, and said he supposed Allen and Stephens were jointly connected in a Board of Trade deal. They were brought to him, siready filled up by a cierk, and he then signed them, supposing there had been a deposit. A large portion were paid by Sturges and brought into the bank and canceled, though he didn't think there was sufficient money on deposit to pay all of them.

"Did you ever know the bank to pay any of them, or of any ever being presented for payment?" asked Mr. Bisbee.

"No. sir."

"Didn't Allen and Cleveland run the bank?" saked Gen. Leake.

"Well, yes. My duties were largely cierical."

"Didn't they turn the look on you—change the combination?"

"I think that was because they were atraid I

combination?"
"I think that was because they were afraid I would steal something." [Laughter.]
"Allen and Cleveland alone had access to the

assets?"
"I believe they had."
To Mr. Bisbee the witness said he didn't believe Alien knew how to unlock the safe. Most of his time was spent in hunting up money on the outside to run the bank."
"Who did run that bank?" asked Gen. Leake. "Who did run that bank" asked Gen. Leake.
[Haughter.]
"It was run principally by the Bank-Examiner, Mr. Spink. [Great laughter.] The principal customer was the Secretary of the Treasury.
The bank was a Government bank, and the Government kept the largest account."
"So the Government is responsible for these, certificates?"

"So the Government is responsible for these, certificates?"

"We'll have the Government indicted yet," observed Mr. Bisbee.
"Shouldn't wonder," replied Gen. Leake.
"You may show that we all ought to go to the Penitentiary before we get through." [Laughter.]

Further on the witness admitted that Allen had married his niece. This admission possibly explained the send-off he gave Allen, whom he represented as throwing his private resources into the breach and ultimately suffering from the rotten assets he found in the bank when he bought it out in May, 1873.

W. N. ("JACK") STURGES

the rotten assets he found in the bank when he bought it out in May, 1878.

was called, and asked to explain all about those margin certificates.

"They were issued on an order given by me," he said, "without any deposit of money. They were issued, say, in one month, and then taken up and others issued, and those renewed. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Allen and I went into joint account on a corn deal for the purchase of corn. It started in small amounts, and finally drifted into a pretty large deal. I paid for the corn, and the margin certificates were to be put up by Allen. I think that is the only time I ever spoke to him in regard to the margin certificates. I received the corn and paid for it, and when I wanted a certificate for a margin I would write out an order to the bank, or to Mr. West, or probably not giving any name, and asking for a margin, saying 'between myself and Lyon, Lester & Co., for \$1,000,' and making a list of what I wanted. That was sent to the bank. Mr. Burley sued me some time ago, claiming the bank had paid \$8,000. My recollection is, the bank never paid but one,—for \$8,000,—which I put through the Clearing-House and took up myself. My impression is the bank never paid a dollar of them.

"The bank went down before the time of payment came, didn't it?" asked Gen. Leake.

"No. They were issued, and reissued, and so on?"

To explain perhaps better, this bank gave a bank of the Bank of Trade, and as became a

"They were being issued, and reissued, and so on?"

"To explain perhaps better, this bank gave a bond to the Board of Trade, and so became a depost 3ry for marrin certificates. The arrangement was that I was to pay for this corn. I then kept my account at the Bank of Montreal. These certificates were put up as collateral security—to secure the protection to the trades. When the contracts expired and the corn became due, I gave a check on the Bank of Montreal, and these certificates were delivered back to me and I sent them to the bank with the signatures on them. I know I took up one for J. K. Fisher & Co. myself. I would get the indorsement of the parties, put my indorsement on it, and send it back to the bank. It went on from month to month and drifted into a large business, and when I wanted margin certificates I simply sent an order."

"Finally that business broke?" observed Gen. Leake.

"No" replied the witness, "the bank broke."

"Finally that business broke?" observed Gen.
Leake.
"No," replied the witness, "the bank broke."
[Laughter.]
"Well, did you lose on the deal or make on it?
What was the general result of it?"
The Court held that that was immaterial, and the witness didn't answer. To another question, be replied that the amount of these certificates outstanding at the time of the failure was \$95.[600 or \$96,000, for all of which the bank was liable.
"And all were issued as Ailen's advance on this deal?"
"I don't know about that, They were issued by the bank on my order."

with him, from which he was enabled to state that the amount of certificates payable to the order of Sturges and a molifitude of others, outstanding May 18, 1874, was \$555,671, and the amount returned to the bank, up to Jan. 7, 1875, \$448,686, leaving the amount outstanding, \$104,975. About \$20,000 worth of them had been presented as claims against the bank, and had been paid in cash by the bank. He had claimed that \$8,000 had been paid; but the only evidence he could find of such payment was the stamps on them.

"But you can't state that the bank ever paid a dollar on them?" asked Mr. Bisbee on cross-examination.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE 'FRISCO TRAGEDY. THE 'FRISCO TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April M.—In the Police
Court this afternoon I. M. Kalloch had a preliminary examination on the charge of killing
Charles De Young. The prosecution offered the
testimony of eye-witnesses of the shooting,
medical men who were in attendance and performed the autopsy, and the arresting officer.

The defense offered no testimony, and the pris-

ing card from young Kalloch:
Editor of the Post: I have not a word to say about the facts or merits of my case. I wish it to be tried in ordinary fair play, especially towards a man charged with murder. It is sup-posed to be characteristic of American com-munities, but I expect no fair play on or before my trial if the fast men and corrupt detectives who surround the Chronicle office and assume to munities, but I expect no fair play on or before my trial if the fast men and corrupt detectives who surround the Chronicle office and assume to run this city can prevent it. It is infamous that public officers who are paid by the community should work illegitimately for private individuals and convert what ought to be an honorable prosecution into malignant persecution. The demial published in the Chronicle of last Sunday shows how some of our detectives will invade private houses and try to trighten ignorant propie. As for the streat of Clementshaw, I have this to say: I do not know the man, and I make no statement as to my version of what transpired. I do not say whether his testimony was correct or incorrect, but I do declare that he had no motive, so far as I can see, to conceal or pervert the truth, and that there is nothing in his evidence to indicate perjury. It looks to me as if his arrest is intended by the Chronicle and detectives to warn citizens of San Francisco that they must not testify to any facts that would even lead toward my exculpation. Yours truly,

I. M. Kallocker.

The Post in another column says: However improbable it may appear in the face of the testimony given at the inquest on the body of the late Charles De Young it is condently asserted by friends of I. M. Kalloch that at least a dozen witnesses will support the testimony of Clementshaw to the effect that De Young did fire the first shot. The rumor is given for what it is worth, but there is no possible doubt that such evidence will be offered and form a part of the defense.

San Francisco, April 29.—Clementshaw, the witness who testified before the Coroner's jury last evening that De Young fired the first shot at Kalloch, was arrested last evening and locked up on the charge of perjury.

CHASTINE COX. Cox. who is under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Hull, are making an effort to culating a petition to the Governor, praying for this action; and Miss Linda Gilbert, the so-called prisoner's friend, is very active in his behalf. Fred Douglass and Henry Highland Garrett are to go to Aibany before the Governor in Cox's behalf. Miss Gilbert went so far as to approach Dr. Hull, husband of the murdered woman, with a petition, asking him to sign it, praying for a commutation of Cox's sentence. The Rev. Mr. Russell, colored, went with her. Miss Gilbert did most of the talking at the interview with Dr. Hull. She did not put her request upon sentimental grounds, but at once broached her theories as to the abolition of off in the prime of his manhood, when there remains so many years in which he might labor for your support and comfort?" This was the substance of her argument as she sat with the grief-stricken old man; but she expanded upon it, urging that all criminals should be made to explate their crimes by doing good to those they had despoiled or injured.

Dr. Hull listened to her politely, but when Mr. Russell produced the Cox petition for his signature he said, sharply, "I cannot sign it! No, sir, I cannot!" Possibly there is no exact parallel to this request to Dr. Hull on record.

SAFE-BLOWERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., April 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning three men gained entrance to the store of Livesay & Colvin, at Jasper, seven miles south of this city, blew open a safe with a charge of dynamite, and stole some \$700 in funds. One fellow stood in front of the building on guard, evolver in hand, while his partners went brough the safe. The first explosion not comthrough the safe. The first explosion not completing the work, they accomplished it with crowbars taken from the Canada Southern station-building near by. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, who live over the store, and some neighbors, were wakened by their operations, but the frightened villagers dare not venture forth until the thieves had departed, which they did by taking a hand-car, working their way to Groevenor, and taking to the woods. The robbers are known to have reached Grosvenor from Toledo on an express train lest night.

"GENTLEMAN JO" SENTENCED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, April 29.—Eugene Fairfax Will-iamson, or ingenious "Gentleman Jo," will not be likely to persecute Dr. Dix or anybody else in be likely to persecute Dr. Dix or anybody else in the future. Having pleaded guilty to forgery in hopes of securing a lighter sentence, he was sadly disappointed to-day. The extreme pen-alty was five years. His counsel only presented the mitigating circumstances, claiming that Williamson's mind was deranged and praying for leniency. Judge Gidersleeve, however, im-posed a sentence of three years and a half in the State Prison.

DEATH SENTENCE. Brecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—The jury in the Wade murder trial returned a verdict this evening of guilty, and fixing death as the penalty. They retired at 12 o'clock, and were out seven hours, two of the twelve insisting on a verdict of imprisonment for life. When the verdict was read the prisoner exhibited no emotion whatever, simply remarking to his counsel that he didn't see how they could find such a verdict in ever, simply remarking to his counsel that he didn't see how they could find such a verdict in the presence of such testimony. The trial has lasted eleven days, and the proceedings have been watched with the most intense interest, hundreds of women holding seats in the court-room during the course of the trial.

A BIG BURGLARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 29.—The house of Roswell Hill, the wealthy resident of Milton Junction was entered by burglars last night and \$5,000 in currency and gold, a large amount in sa,(10) in currency and gold, a tarke amount in notes, and a gold watch, shotgun, and revolver taken. The money was in a tin box in the bureau in his bed-room. Several mortgages which were in the box were found this morning in the street. It is thought Hill and his wife were chloroformed, as both are light alexpers. No elect to the perpetators.

THE BRIBERS. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23.—The cases of Long, Smith, Leisenring, McCune, Clark, and Shoe-maker, the remaining alleged corrupt solicita-tionists, have been postponed until the August term.

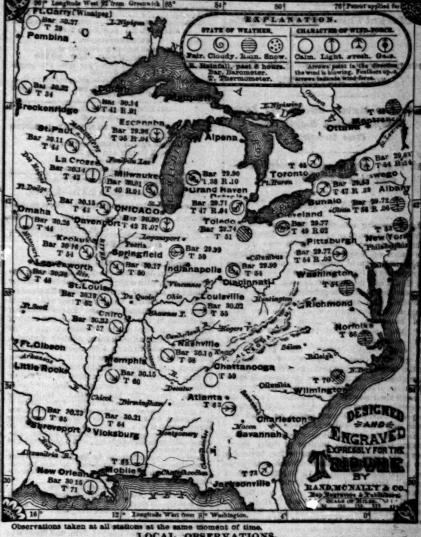
A special meeting of the Board of Pardons has been called for to-morrow to consider the bribery

SENTENCED FOR LIFE. NEW YORK, April 29.—Martin and Michael Mc-Inerny, brothers, were sentenced to State Prison for life for killing Patrick Grimes on Peb. 11. BANK BURGLARY.

New York, April 29.—Abe Coakley and Peter Luther have been arrested in Philadelphia for the Manhattan Bank burglary in this city. A ROUGH CUSTOMER.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 20.—Hal Boyers, who killed Ross Isanes, in Jackson County, last week, shot and killed David Garrets, of the same county. Garrett was Deputy-Sherif of Jackson County, and in the discharge of his duty atTHE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, April 29, 1880.



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20-1 a. m.

and the Ohio Valley and Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Misso rising barometer, cooler north west winds, and clear weather, possibly followed in th

For the Lower Lake region, southwest veering to northwest winds, cooler cloudy, folk-learing weather, falling followed by rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Port Auron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Scrie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

empted to arrest Rogers, when the latter turned n him and shot him dead. Rogers is still at arge, and defies the officers of the law. DESTRUCTIVE STORMS

GALVESTON, April 29.—Specials to the News show that quite a storm prevailed in various parts of the State yesterday and to-day, doing some damage. The Methodist church at Plano was utterly destroyed. Near McKinney a ginstripped. There was considerable damage to crops. The storm passed to the northeast of Brenham, uprooting trees, leveling fences, and Brenham, uprooting trees, leveling fences, and unroofing outhouses. At Davilla yesterday several buildings were totally destroyed and others seriously damaged. Among those destroyed was Murrah's Hotel, Murrah and wife slightly, and a young man seriously, injured. The Seminary building at Greenville was destroyed, also barns and fences leveled. No loss of life re-

SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29.—There was a heavy rainfall bere this afternoon, during which a cy-clone swept across the southeast portion of the city. Large trees were blown down, and two houses, one with a family of eight negroes, the other with three, were completely wreoked. A United States jured. News from below the city is to the effect that many farm-buildings were carried away.

INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS. DEPREDATIONS.

MESSILLA, N. M., April 29.—News has just reached here of severe Indian depredations in Socoro County during the past few days. On Saturday M. Fisher, of Socoro, received information that some of his horses had been killed and his herds scattered. On Monday thirteen Mericans were killed near San José, the location of sirally depredations. of similar depredations about three weeks ago Yesterday evening a stage-driver saw a band of about twenty-five Indians at a point of rocks or the Jornado del Muerta in hot haste, as if being REPORTED MURDERS

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—A private letter to a business house here, dated Las Vegas, N. M., April 28, says it is reported there that Joseph Brown, ex-Mayor of this city, and a party of St. isians, were murdered by Indians at or near te Oaks, Stanton County, N. M., on the 25th. CANADA.

No Prospect of a Compromise in the Valley Field Lock-Out-Election of a Liberal Leader - The Exodus from

Liberal Leader - The Exodus from Ontario-Montreal Political-Economy Club - Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister-Imports of Sugar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 29.—There is no change in the situation at Valley Field. The directors have returned to the city and have ordered the cotton mills to be shut down until such time as a sufficient number of hands will come to work on the old terms. They say that they are only getting 5 per cent upon their investments and on the old terms. They say that they are only getting 6 per cent upon their investments and cannot afford to advance the wages. The operators are asking an advance of 26 per cent, which will most certainly not be granted, and it is not likely any concessions will be made. There is disantisfaction shown to a greater or less extent in a number of factories in the city, and before long there is likely to be an advance of wages. Already laborers who last year got only about 75 cents are this year

greater or less extent in a number of factories in the city, and before long there is likely to be an advance of wages. Aiready laborers who last year got only about 75 cents are this year getting 90 cents to \$1, while it is difficult to get them even at that price. It would be impossible to carry on any large works here now without importing labor. This is due to the large exodus this season to the West, which has taken nearly all the labor out of this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTLAWA, April 22.—At the Liberal caucus this morning the Hon. Edward Blake was unanimously chosen leader of the party. He made a speech in reply, accepting the position provided the party would give him its entire sympathy counsel, and support. He advocated united action and accord in all things, and piedged himself to leave nothing undone to consolidate their interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

London, April 29.—Some idea of the exodus of the bone and sinew of Ontario to the Northwest and the Western States can be gathered from the estates of twenty-seven townships in five of the Western counties. In less than two years no fewer than 22 families have left for the Canadian Northwest; but that number has been considerably exceeded by the list of those leaving for the Western States,—27 families having removed to Minnesota, Dakota, Texas, and elsewhere. The total number of individuals who went to the States from twenty-seven townships within the period named was 1,571, and the wealth they represented was something like \$60,000. If all the other counties of the Dominion have contributed as many citizens to the United States, it is no wonder the people here look upon Sir John Macdonaid and Mr.

Pope, his advertising agent, as first-class drummers for the United States unsettled lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Montrible Acciderably,—the abipments of last week from Point St. Charles being only three car-loads, while two weeks ago the average was sixteen car-loads per week. American ho

lady. It was announced that the Club wi hold no more meetings this season.
A company for the manufacture been formed here, with a capital of headquarters to be at Montreal. All kinds of sifk will be manufactured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago TOTAWA, April 29.—It is currently that the Catholic members of the Salmost to a unit, determined, in with a few Protestants, to play the structionists, and defeat the bill to be

From Great Britain, 25,815,851 pounds, valued \$1,180,140; from the United States, 72,385, pounds, valued at \$8,837,100; from the West In dies, 21,478,309 pounds, valued at \$701,195.

LOTTERY DRAWING LOTIENT DAAWING.

LOTIENT DAAWING.

Company to the Commonwealth Distributio Company took piace to day at Macaniny's The atre in the presence of a large and fashionable atribute. Ticket No. 31,047 drew the capita prize of \$30,007; 83,512 drew \$10,000, and \$4,41 the third prize of \$5,000. The following toket drew \$1,000 each: 40,601, 57,670, 94,430.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

EXTENSIVE

REDUCTIONS "Dress Goods."

Mohair Pongees, 25e; former price 35c. Silk Stripe Momie, 25e; former price 371 French Novelties, 35e; former price 54 English Brocades, 50e; former price 75 Silk and Wool Momie, 90c; former price \$1.25.

100 PIECES Brilliantines, Persian de Soie, Pekin Brocke, etc., etc.,

At \$1.00; former price \$1.50. 46-inch All-Wool De Beige -46-inch Pekin Stripes - -46-inch Momies, all colors - - \$1.00 44-inch French Novelties - - \$1.00

Much under value. We have also Marked Down 75 pcs. Silk and Wool

French Grenadines To 50c, from \$1.25. The Best Bargain of the Sea-80n.

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Startling Detective Story The Market Threatened by Frightened Holders.

Governments Strong-The Currency Movement.

luce Markets Nervous, but Rather ady-Provisions Weaken, Then Close Stronger.

sier, with Depressing Foreign News-Other Grain Shows Little Change.

FINANCIAL.

The depressing influences that have been at ork on stocks have not yet abated. Prices yes-relay continued to sink. There was at one me a sign of recovery, but it quickly disapleared. All sorts of rumors were affoat. Keene is reported to have attempted to support the trought of the stocks as to their mrades. The trouble in the iron trade has ised a question even among those who have en believers in the coal stocks as to write coal trade, and with it the, all companies, would be affected. If is coal stocks break, the whole list if go with them. Those who wish to pure the fascinating but perilous game of making iculations about the future of the stock marthave a problem complicated enough to chalage all their powers of divination. One of the cortain things is that, unless soon checked, a present drop will carry prices as much too was they went too high in November. The great danger to the market now lies in a owing fright among holders of long stock, by have resisted the decline so far, believing to be due to April settlements and manipulation. The continuance of it, together with a miliar movement in almost all other lock, and a cessation of activity in meral business, has set them to inking, and some are selling now who held eli stocks through the panic of last November, this class get to selling desperately even the ques will not be able to arrest the wreck that

s class get to selling desperately even the es will not be able to arrest the wreck that

iques will not be able to arrest the wreck that ill follow. The coal stocks were noticeably weak, Reading especially so. Three-quarters of this stock estill held by the same persons who owned it dore the panic, and it has very little support. It ild down from 62% to 59%. Moyris & Essex lost to 105%; Hudson ¼, to 79½; Jersey Central to 75%. Michigan Central, which is declared be earning \$1,000,000 a month net, declined on 90 to 89½; Lake Shore, earning 1 per cent edividends a month, lost ½, to 107; Erie ½, to ¼, after selling at 42; Northwest %, to ¼; St. Paul ½, to 77½; Wabash %, to ¼; Ohlo ¼, to 33½; Kansas & Texas 1%, to 33%, ter selling at 45%; Pacific Mail 1, to 39½; Union tofic %, to 86½; Iron Mountain 1½, to 48½; misville & Nashville 3½, to 134½; Chattanooga, to 73; Northern Pacific %, to 51½; Mobile & tio ½, to 19%.

Ohio 4, to 19%.

There were some gains. Sloux City 4, to 424;
Manhattan 4, to 304; San Francisco 1, to 33; the
preferred 3, to 49; Northern Pacific 4, to 284;
Canada Southern 8, to 61%; Lake Eric & Western 5, to 314; Texas Central 4, to 694; St. Joe
preferred 4, to 72; St. Joe 4, to 33%; Eric pretral 14. to 105.

nois Central ½, to 105.

Brie second 6s were 91% at the beginning and close, and sold at 91½ between times.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were treegular on a moderate volume of business. Erie seconds rose from 91½ to 91½; do funding from 55% to 85½; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 105% to 106%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 98 to 98½; Northwestern consols from 123 to 123½; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 101 to 101½; Kansas Pacific firsts consolidated from 95% to 98; do (Denver Division) & assented ex-coupon from 99% to 100; Great Western seconds from 104% to 104%; Northwestern registered gold from 117 to 117½. New Jersey Central incomes declined from 81% to 80; Canada d from 117 to 117%. New Jersey Cen-l incomes declined from 81½ to 80; Canada thern firsts guaranteed from 91 to 90½; Ohio tral incomes from 51to 50½; Kansas & Texas onds from 63½ to 63; Lafayette, Bloomington funcie firsts from 101½ to 101; do incomes m 71 to 70; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts m 56 to 55½; Fort Wayne firsts from 130½ to Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consoli-ed firsts from 67½ to 66; Great Western firsts m 166 to 107½; and C., C. & L. C. incomes from

Government bonds are in active request, with a light supply. District of Columbia 3.65s were bid and 95 asked; the United States 4s, 107% bid and 107% asked; the 4%s, 108% and 108%; the 5s, 103% and 104; and the 6s, 105 and 108%.

Poreign exchange was steady, and the prospect was believed at New York to be that the highest point had been touched. Sterling posted rates were 486 and 489; actual rates were 485 % and 484%, and documentary sterling was 482% 483% 4848. Franch bankers' bills were 520 and 517%, and German bankers' bills 95 and 95%. French commercial, 524% 6525. Commercial marks were 94 and 94%.

At the Chicago banks business was lighter. teceipts of currency were fair, but New York exchange was in less demand, and was quoted at 60@75c per \$1,000 premium. Discounts were noderate at 6@8 per cent. Bank clearings were

1,000,000. North Chicago City Railway 7s sold at \$1.07%; Ilwaukee & St. Paul 7s at \$1.09%. Brokers re-ort that three-fourths of the Cook County 4%s

Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s & \$1.00%. Brokers report that three-fourths of the Cook County 4%s are sold.

New York views of the stock market: The Herald of Tuesday said the bigger bulls, without selling themselves, are perfectly content to see others to do so, and wait with patience the time when the lesser brethren shall have been worried out of their holdings and a lower standard of prices be reached. There is less doubt of the fact that the great operators intend to construct a new buil edifice than of the particular point in price where they will begin the operations of rebuilding. Meanwhile it suits their book to see the market crumbling away, knowing that the lower it declines the sounder the basis of reconstruction. The Times said that the bears were inclined to cover at prevailing quotations, while it was also apparent that some considerable purchases were being quietly effected for the account of prominent operators, who look for a higher range of prices in the near future. The assured easy working of the money market, and the continued prosperity in almost every branch of business, would seem to present insuperable obstacles in the way of any attempt to seriously depress values, but, nevertheless, it must be conceded that the market at the moment is largely a brokers' one. The World said:

The continued duliness and renewed weakness in the stock market perplex the street. The duliness is perhaps a sufficient explanation of the wellness, at a time when money has become easy and railroad business continues good, is another matter; and, whatever explanations be offered elsewhere, it seems to us to lie in the strain and liquidation through which the market has recently passed. The natural result of a period, such as that which ended a week ago is fatigue and discouragement, and it has evidently not suited the leading speculators to throw their influence in favor of a new buil movement immediately. A large amount of certified checks is believed to be still held of the market, with the purpose of facilitating p

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for March, 1880, are \$119,573; for March, 1870, \$106,075; an increase of \$10,508.

Alton earnings show an increase of \$50,412.45 for the third week of April, of \$141,237.10 between April 1 and April 23, and \$786,140.95 between Jan. 1 and April 23.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

Third week of April 5 78,72 6 125,500 Jan. 1 to April 11..... 1,54,257 3,166,774 ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO. Third week of April \$ 17.80 \$ 20.800 Jan. 1 to April 21 \$20,086 718,403 \$ 1,007 CHARLES HENROTIN

On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgage Bonds,
District of Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
Stocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and
Chicago Stock and Mining Boards.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS FOR SALE CHICAGO & NORTHWE'N 1st M'TGE R. R. BONDS
CHI., MIL & ST. PAUL
Lincoln Park 7s, South Park 5s and 7s,
Cook County and City 7s,
West Town 1s,
District Columbia 3.55s.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., deceives savings deposits and allows interest on sa at the rate of 4% per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH. New YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, April 29.—To-day's speculation extremely duli, with a tendency towards a further shrinkage steadily manifest, notwithstanding the frequent efforts to raily the price for shorts the price of the state of the frequent efforts to raily the price for short turns by professional traders. There is nothing discernible in the present phase of the market that points toward an immediate change in the current. There are still many holders of stocks, but they appear to have lost confidence, and in general there is a tendency to liquidate for long account, and in this the decline has been assisted by free selling by that portion of the public living outside of New York, as in Boston, Philàdelphia, and other large cities. Impending legislation unfavorably affecting speculation is the latest element inducing sales. There seems to be great fear to-day that the bill assessing foreign capital will become a law, and lead to further stringency. The Canadian banks continue calling in loans to-day, and 6 per cent was the ruling rate.

further stringency. The Canadian banks continue calling in loans to-day, and 6 per cent was the ruling rate.

Coal stocks continue to be the leading feature of weakness, but the tendency to decline extends to the entire list. The whole market to-night has a decidedly weak look.

To the Western Associated Fress.

New York, April 22.—Governments strong and a shade higher.

Hallroad bonds active but irregular.

State securities dull.

Silver at London, 52%d.

The stock market opened firm, and there was an advance of %2% per cent, soon followed by a decline of 4/201/4, the latter Canada Southern. About noon speculation became firm in tone, and under the leadership of Canada Southern the entire list recorded an improvement ranging from 4/203/4 per cent. During the afternoon the market became irregular and unsettled, and prices fell off 4/203/8 per cent, the latter Reading. Other coal stocks were also noticeably weak. At the close some shares showed a slight recovery.

The Express says: "The flurry arising out of the calling in of loans by the Canadian banks is over, and it is generally believed these institutions have now withdrawn all, or nearly all, the money they had out on call in this market. They have a large amount of time loans outstanding, but most of these do not mature until well into the summer."

the summer."

There was nothing specially new to-day in regard to the Taxation bill, which now awaits the signature or veto of Gov. Cornell.

The earnings of the Iron Mountain Road increased \$24,000 the third week in April.

Transactions 295,000 shares:
Canada Southern 5,800 Northern Pacific 1,2
Lackawanna 66,000 Ohio & Mississippi 9,0
Delaware & Hudson., 4,500 Ontario & Western13.0
Erie
Han, & St. Joseph 5,000 Reading 9,4
Iron Mountain 9,000 St. Paul
Iron Mountain 9,000 St. Paul
Lake Shore 7.300 Wabash Pacific 12.0
Lake Shore
Northwestern 8.000 Nashville & Chatta'ga 2.5
New Jersey Central. 15,000
Money 3@6 per cent, closing at 3; prime men
Money age per cent, closing at a; prime mer
cantile paper, 5@6.
Sterling exchange, sixty days, 465; demand
48814.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
17 C 1001 1004 Now 4s 1071

BOSTON.

in Nebraska, 1874(5)187; Rutland Prefered, 2734.

Bonds generally steady, but dull; Hartford & Eric 7s. 55@56c; Boston & Maine 7s. 120; Republican Valley 6s, Kast Division, 101; West Division, 101; Esstern, 28; New York & New England 7s. 1114(5)111/4; Union Pacific Sinking Fund 8s, 1144; Atchison & Topeka firsts, 1164; Fort Smith 7s. 1014; St. Joe firsts, 1114.

In rights, Atchison & Topeka fell off to 14@14; Fort Scott Sold at 24; Bell Telephone, 10; St. Louis & San Francisco, 16%; New Mexico & St. Joe, 16.

LONDON, April 29.—Consols, 98 15-16; account, 99 1-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104%; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 109½; Illinois Central, 108; Pennsylvania Central, 56½; Erie, 65; Reading, 32.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 84f 10c.

MINING NEWS.
SAN PRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—The following
are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 6 Consolidated Pacific. 314
Alta 236 Mammoth 2
Best & Belcher 8 North Bonanza
Bullion 5-32
California 296 Noonday 4
Consolidated Virginia 3 Boston Consolidated 29-32
Crown Point 186 South Butwee 11 99
Eureka Consolidated, Dis Lady Washington 13,29
Exchequer 25 Blackhawk 9-16
Gould & Curry
Hale & Norcross 3% Caledonia 19.32
Julia Consolidated13-16 McClinton
Justice. 1 North Belle Isle. 3-16 Mexican 62 Tip Top. 64
Mexican
Ophir 5-16
Overman 1 Caledonia B. H 254
Raymond & Ely 3-32 Dudley
Sierra Nevada 9 Manhattan 15-16
Union Consolidated 17% Good Show
rellow Jacket 54 Hillside 5-16 Bodie 754 Syndidate 154
Yellow Jacket 5% Hillside 5-16 Bodie 7% Syndidate 136 Potosi 8% Leopard 1-16
mperial 5-16 Silver Hill 5-16
M. White 27-32 Original Keystone 134
7
BOSTON.
Boston, April 29.—Copper stocks:
alumet & Hecla 25% Quincy
Copper Falls
Pewabic (new stock) 30
DEAT THOMAS

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments record Thursday, April 29: CITY PROPERTY.

Allport st, 1214 ft n of Evans, w f. 3kx1254 ft, dated April & (H. B. Claffin to Saint Procopius Congressation).

Third av. 120 ft s of Twelfth, e f. 21x20 ft, dated April 28 (George Rupp to the Chicago & Western Indiana Ratirosad Company).

Youth av. 220 s of Twelfth, wf. 31x120 ft, dated April 25 (C. & M. Dwyer to same).

Vedder st. 78 ft w of Vine, s f. & 9-libril 7-10 ft, dated April 25 (J. A. & D. Butler to H. A. Crandall).

Gedder st. same lot as the above (craftet than Crandall).

Vedder st. same lot as the above (except the s w id., dated April 28 (H. A. Crandall to Nikolas Nilles, Jr.).

West Adams st. 241½ ft e of Western av, n f. 3xx155 ft, dated March 18 (John T. Davis to Jacob L. White).

Vest Adams st. adjoining the above, n f. 3xx155 ft. dated March 18 (John T. Davis to Jacob L. White). Vest Adams st, adjoining the above, n f, 35x133 ft, dated March 16 (John T. Davis to Philip R. Woodford) Woodford).
The premises No. 1974 Butterfield st, dated April 26 (E. and F. McCann to Charles Cueny) Eight st, 112 ft wo of Stewart av, 25, 1605 ft to alley, with 162:100 ft additioning on Grove st, dated March 31 (M. J. W. Fettypiace to Patchet 16 (M. J. W. Fet

April 28 (E. and F. McCann to Charles Cueny)
Bigin st, 112 ft wof Stewart av. s f. 1409, ft to
alier, with 168x100 ft adjoining on Grove st,
dated March 31 (M. J. W. Fettyplace to Patrick Lee).
West Van Buren st. 50 ft e of Paulina, a f. 25x
129 ft, improved, dated April 27 (Edwin F.
Reeves to John T. Raffen).
Thirtieth \$t, 140 ft w of Michigan av, n f. 3x
173/s ft, improved, dated April 27 (Ed. J. and A.
F. West to James L. Clapp).
Michigan av, bet Twenty-third and Twentyfourth sts, e f. 19 11-105x18/s ft, improved, dated
April 27 (B. E. Gallup to B. T. Lewis).
Webster av, n e corner of Lewis st. s f. 28/x
121/s ft, dated April 26 (W. F. Kerrott to
Charles Kemnitz, Jr.).
South Water st, 81 ft w of State, s f. 40x50 ft,
improved, dated April 35 (Charles M. Atkins
to Joseph D. McNab).
Twentieth st, between Wentworth av and
Blackwell st, n f. 23/x/s/s ft, dated April 23
(Dennis Quald to R. A. Barnard).
Murray street, n e corner of Buena Vista blace,
Lot f, dated April 30 (A. G. MacPherson to
Sarah Finnegan).
Dayton st. 150 ft n of Willow, w f. 25x125 ft, dated
April 27 (F. Waeden to C. Holtz).
Hoyne av, s w corner of Adams st, of, 35x1504
ft, dated April 37 (Fromms H. Mathewsto Kate
H. Martin).
West Lake st, between Sheldon st and Bryan

VEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVE Western av. 117/4 ft s of Edbrook place, e f, 5 acres, dated April 9 (Master in Chancery to E. B. Watkinson). Same property as the above, dated April 10 (E. B. Watkinson to John Johnston, Jr.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments
of the leading articles of produce in this city
during the twenty-fourhours ending at 7 o'clock
Thursday morning, and the corresponding time

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	6,198	7,831	9,997	12,945
Corn, bu	21,810 154,984	50,003 246,368	31,176 240,628	109,985 282,875
Oats, bu	78,862	61,339	51,349	45,067
Hye, bu	3,160	3,340	1,366	1,30
Barley, bu	1,323	6,800	5,077	7,78
Grass-seed, Bs Flax-seed, Bs	78,886	92,140 44,910	157,788	116,980
Broom-cern, Bs	12,000	43,000	14,420	2,500
Cured meats, bs	306,140	48,260	2,182,008	606,580
Beef, tos	********		116	14
Beef, bris Pork, bris	150	180	206	1.17
Lard, Bs	143,930	155 490	301,182	1.443.535
Tallow, Ds	64,475	20,710	*******	24,370
Butter. bs	122,373	128,752	112,922	91.78
Live hogs, No	25,224	21,924	5,456	6,600
Cattle, No	5,491	4,737	3,717	2,55
Sheep, No	2,157	1,212	2,188 65,080	140.80
Hides, Ds	109,125	50	75	125
Wool, Ds	27,910	4,500	34,200	33,746
Potatoes, bu	2,048	18,207	39	10,213
Coal, tons	4,883	3,768	1,337	924
Lumber, m feet	4,300	4,927	2,268	4.91
Shingles, m	560	1.300	100	96
Sait, bris	686	6,574	2,721	1,880
Poultry, Bs	1,464	1.678	379	656
Cheese	1,4%	424	1,386	60
Green apples, bris.	353	247	13	0000
Beans, bu	635	1,192	246	18

in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 2 win-ter wheat, 1 car mixed, 58 cars No. 2 spring, 26 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected (105 wheat); 258 cars No. 2 corn, 4,750 bu No. 1 white, 129 cars high-mixed, 31 cars and 3,500 bu new mixed, 44 cars rejected (462 corn); 5 cars No. 1 oats, 30 cars No. 2 white, 54 cars No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (107 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 3 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars extra. Total, 688 cars, or 351,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,-075 bu wheat, 267,887 bu corn, 184 bu rye, 7,470 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again very

Total, 886 cars, or 201,400 Du. Impected out: 19for the based 201,267 Du. Impected 201,267 Du.
for the based 201,267 Du. Impected 201,267 Du.
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for the based 201,267 Du.
for

cream and at 11½@11½c for part skim. Oils ruled quiet and easy. The pig-iron market remains in an unsettled state. Some little increase in the demand is reported, but the movement is very far from satisfactory.

Lumber was in fair demand at unchanged prices. The cargo offerings were small, and sold at former figures. Hardware was in moderate demand. Copper, sheet-iron, and nails were lower. The wool market was little better than nominal. Broom-corn sells in small lots at unchanged in small lots at unchanged. lower. The wool market was little better than nominal. Broom-corn sells in small lots at quotations. The higher grades of hay were firmly held and scarce, while common kinds were weak and dull. The late varieties of grass seeds were firmer and in fair request, and other kinds were quiet. Hides were unsettled, and appear to be tending lower, though some dealers quote old prices, and report a scarcity of stock at this point. Poultry and eggs were easier.

point. Poultry and eggs were easier.

Lake freights were dull at 3c for corn to Buffalo. The lake and rail rate to New England was 15½c, and to New York 14c on corn. The latter is nominal, and the agents say they can get no business, as the canal route is so much cheaper. Lake and canal rates to New York yesterday were 9c on corn and 10c on wheat. Rail-freights were quoted steady at the recent decline. New York rates were 30c on grain, and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 63½c on provisions and 52%c on flour. Hamburg rates, 73c on provisions, and Glasgow 55%c on flour. The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 151,000 bu, and the shipments 144,000.

here with spot quotations in Liverpool, there is apparently no loss in shipment. But operators here are vigorously discounting the future, and the folks on the other side of the Atlantic are vigorously following the example. Yesterday's Liverpool quotation for prompt shipment was 43s 6d@44s, which means \$6@80c per bu in store here. Of course the wheat cannot be bought for the money, not even in Milwaukee, though prices there are about 4c below us, which is about equal to the cost of shipping hither from that city and placing in store here. We note, by the bye, that in Milwaukee June wheat sold yesterday at a premium of %c over May, while the difference here was 2%@2%c the other way. There would seem to be no good reason for discounting June here, as we shall not in that month be able to ship any spring wheat of the crop of 1880. Neither will there be any new wheat available in England before August; so that wheat is either not worth so much as they are now paying for it, or the grain is worth more for prompt shipment than the quoted price. It is certain that a big concession must be made somewhere, either by buyers or holders, on the rather large quantities of wheat yet to be moved from this State before harvest, and which are wanted in Europe. We note that the quantity on passage for the United Kingdom, etc., was reported yesterday to have increased 200,000 quarters in six days; it is difficult to understand that this is really the case.

A car-load of wheat was inspected as No. 2 case.

A car-load of wheat was inspected as No. 2 spring, in Milwaukee, and sold there, day before yesterday at \$1.00 per bu, which April 24 was in-

spected rejected on the Galena track in this city. It is due to the Chief Assistant Inspector here to say that he changed it to No. 3 on appeal. That, however, was not enough for the receiver, and the result justified his claim that the wheat was "good enough to grade No. 2 anywhere." PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular. Pork was active, and other stuff less so. The early market was rather weak, but it reacted, and the decline was more than recovered. Liverpool reported meats 6d lower, while pork was a higher, and the local hog market was rather weak under a large supply of the animaia. Shippers were doing little, their limits being generally below the views of holders.

Mrss Pork—Declined 7½600c per brl, advanced 152 17½c, and closed 7½e above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$10.03½610.05 for round lots, spot or zeller May, \$10.17½ seller June, and \$10.30 seller July. Sales were reported of 17,750 brls seller May at \$2.57½ (\$10.000 brls seller June at \$10.000 brls. \$1,750 brls seller Juny at \$1.00 seller June at \$10.000 brls. LARD—Declined \$67½c per 100 lbs, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$7.00 for round lots, spot or seller May, \$7.00 seller June, and \$7.10 seller June at \$7.00½c 7.50 to s

M.8.478.—Were in fair demand on local account, and relatively firm, with not much doing for export. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders seller May at \$3,925; 250 boxes do at \$4.30 spot; 700 boxes long and short clears at \$6.37,466.43; 100 boxes Wiltahires on private terms; \$40 tos sweet-pickied harm at \$6.854; to boxes short-ribs at \$6.0; 1,00,000 lbs do at \$6.124,66.174; seller May, \$6.174,66.224; seller June, and \$6.254,63.56; lier Juny. Prices on leading cuts of meats were about as follows at \$5.30 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

Short | Shoul- L. & S. | Short ribs. | ders. | clears. | clears \$6.15 \$8.95 \$6.20 \$6.40 6.35 4.15 6.40 6.60 6.35 4.15 6.40 6.60 6.35 4.15 6.40 6.60 6.45 4.25 6.50 6.70 Short riba seiler Junt, closed at \$5.22\cdot Long clears quoted at \$5.00 lose and \$5.20 boxed; Cumberlands, \$4.600\cdot 0.000 cut hams, \$6.00\cdot 0.000 cut hams, \$6.000\cdot 0.000 cut hams, \$6.000\cdot 0.000 cut hams, \$6.000\cdot 0.000 cut hams, same average, \$7.000\cdot 0.000 cut hams, \$7.000\cdot short ribs, 76/74c for short clears, 16994c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 56514c, and yellow at 4644c.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.006.50 for mess, \$8.7569.00 for exira mess, and \$16.00616.25 for hams.

Tallow—Quiet and steady at 5346556 for city and 546556 for country.

FLOUR—Was again very dull, and nearly confined to broken lots. Shippers were out of the field. Sales were reported of 300 bris springs, partly at \$5.25; 25 bris winters, 350 bris no grade, and 100 bris rye flour, all on private terms, 935 bris. Export flours in sacks were quoted at \$4.5065.10 for extras, and \$5.1065.40 for choice do. or choice do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were weak. Sales were reported of 4 cars bran at \$14.00314.05; I car middlings at \$14.50; 2 cars feed at \$17.00; 3 cars wheat screenings at \$6.0069.00; and I car coarse corn-meal at \$13.62½ per

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was higher, with sales of 535,000 bu at \$1.125/60.

Wheat was higher, with sales of 535,000 bu at \$1.125/60.

Li35/4 for May, \$1.105/601.105/4 for June, \$1.05/4 for July, and \$1.125/60.

Li35/4 for Mays. \$1.105/601.105/4 for June, \$1.05/4 for July, and \$1.105/60.

May, Mess pork wassendy, with sales of \$7.70 bris at \$10.05 for May, \$10.56/10.175/4 for June, \$10.275/601.036 for July, \$9.35 for the year, and \$11.075/4 for January. Lard was stronger: 1.00 to at \$1.25/4 seller July, and \$7.075/4 seller June. Short ribs—300,000 lbs at \$8.225/60.25 for June, and \$6.35 for July.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was firmer. May selling at \$1.125/601.135/4, and closed at \$1.125/601.125/8 seller May. June sold at \$1.05/6 July at \$1.25/60.

Wheat was firmer. May selling at \$1.125/601.135/4, and closed at \$1.125/601.125/8 seller May. June sold at \$1.05/6 July at \$1.25/60.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was firmer, May selling at \$1.125/601.135/4, and closed at \$1.25/60.5 and closed easy at the inside. July at \$25/60.50/6 for May, and \$1.05/6 June sold at \$25/60.50/6 on June, both closing at the inside. June sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at Inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at Inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at Inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 on June, both closing at Inside prices. July sold at \$25/60.25/6 for June, and \$1.025/601.05/6 for May, \$1.05/601.05 for June, and \$1.025/601.05 for June, and \$1.05/601.05 for May, \$1.05/601.05 f

GENERAL MARKETS. 144,000.

The following was the produce movement reported from Yew York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 13,312 bris; wheat, 64,350 bu; corn. 247,284 bu; bu; burley, 4,400 bu; malt, 5,850 bu; pork, 1,188 bris; beef, 3,340 bris; cut meats, 4,041 pkgs; lard, 3,857 tes; whisky, 305 bris.

Exports for twenty-four bours—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 166,000 bu; corn. 100,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named:

April 24, April 37, April 38, 1850

quiry yesterday at the following range of prices, Alifornia salmon, 16-bris... FRUITS AND NUTS-In POREIGN. GREEN FRUITS-Were in GREEN FRUITS—was
generally steady;
Strawberries, \(\psi \) dos.
Lemonta by dos.
Lemonta eranges, medium, \(\psi \) case.
Box oranges, \(\psi \) case.

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Box 25@ 35 3.00 4.50@ 5.50 9.50@10.00 4.00@ 5.50 2.00@ 3.50 2.75@ 8.00 COFFEE

Choice corn or sugar...... Prime corn or sugar...... Fair to good corn or sugar. ...18 @ 19 ...37 @ 38 ...17 @ 18 ...98 @1.00 .\$14.00@14.50 .12.00@13.00 .10.50@11.50 .11.50@12.00 .10.00@11.00 .8.00@ 9.00

Lead pipe. 96 94
Copper bottoms, w B. 55
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz. 28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz. 38
Planished, cut to size. 38
Planished, cut to size. 38
Planished, cut to size. 38
Sheet-iron, No. 38
Sheet-iron, No. 39
Sheet-iron, No. 39
Sheet-iron, No. 39
Sheet-iron, No. 39
Sheet-iron, No. 30
Sheet-iron, No

Blaine.
Lard, extra winter.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw.
Linseed, boiled.

LIVE STOCK.

. 2,576 . 2,013 . 3,717 4,523 4,273 5,456

Monday. 2,575 4,525 510
Tuesday. 2,013 4,273 1,855
Wednesday. 3,717 5,456 2,188
Total. 3,506 14,252 4,533
All through the month of April the exports of live stock and fresh meats have been on a more than ordinarily generous scale. But for the outlet thus afforded it would have been impossible to dispose of the enormous supplies of fat cattle that have been thrown upon the market during that period except at unprecedentedly low-prices. Last week the shipments from New York and Boston alone amounted to about 4,000 live cattle and 7,560 quarters of beef, while considerable shipments were also made from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Notwithstanding the fact that from 15,000 to 18,000 beeves have been taken out of the country during April, the home markets have been constantly overstocked, and values of the best grades have sustained a shrinkage of 160 for lower factors are sustained a shrinkage of 160 for for extra droves averaging from 1,450 to 1,550 lbs.

CATTLE—It was a blue day in this branch of the live-stock market. The receipts exceeded all expectations, and with a strong probability that to-day's run will also prove pretty large, there was a pretty general inclination on the part of buyers to hold off for lower figures. Their bids were so much below the views of holders that active trading was entirely out of the question. At concessions of hellow a good many catile were worked off, but it was a figure, and of sales at over 44.40 the total did not aggregate 30 head, Good 1,20 to 1,300 lb cattle were a drug at 4,000-4,15, while prime fat smooth droves averaging from 1,250 to 1,350 lbs were hard to move at that figure, and of sales at over 94.40 the total did not aggregate 30 head, Good 1,20 to 1,300 lb cattle were a drug at 4,000-4,15, while prime fat smooth droves averaging from 1,20 to 1,350 lbs were hard to move at over 4,1364.55. For shipping and export entitle prices were lower than at any time within a twelve-month, but evidently the end is not yet. A choice drove of the Gillette cattle were yesterday sh

Brirs Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1.60
be and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Well-formed steers
weighing 1.50 to 1.60
weighing 1.50 to 1.60
ing 1.50 to 1.50 be.
Redum Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1.50 to 1.50 be.
Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city siangities,
weighing 50 to 1.60 be.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1.000
38.

Av. Price. No. 388 44.50 64.
288 44.50 64.
211 4.50 68.
210 4.50 30.
210 4.50 44.
215 4.50 36.
216 4.50 36.
217 4.50 54.
218 4.50 36.
253 4.45 64.
253 4.45 56.
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SHEEP—There was a continued good of prices remained steady and firm. Sales basis of \$5.596.50 for common to choice we had \$4.594.50 for common to choice of small flocks of clipped sheep of superior at \$4.75. The following were reported:

BUFFALO. April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 765. Market uil and drooping; demand light; 30 cars offering; air to good native shipping steers, 54.15-64.55; fat Sharr And January and understanding active and a shade higher owing to the continued light supply; plenty of stale stock reported for Saturday, when prices will probably rule lower; good to choice Yorkers, \$4.8564.16; light mixed, \$4.75; heavy and medium, \$4.9065.00; pigs, \$4.4064.55.

84.90@5.00; pigs, \$4.00@4.55.

NEW YORK, April 20.—BREVES—Receipts, 380; more than 500 for exportation; the remainder for city sinughterers; yesterday's prices of dressed beef alow at 7@86 for common to choice sidies; shipments to-day, 600 live cattle, 1,08 quarters of beef, 800 live sheep, 100 carcassed of mutton, 600 live hope as at 5.00@7.80 km price for city ped; 80 cm per pring lambs, \$7.00@10.00 per 100 lbs; mutton firmer at 800 live hope as 500 live sheep, 100 live sheep l SWINE—Receipts, 2,700; none offered alive; nominal

KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KANSAS CITT, April 29.—The Price Ourrent reports:
CATELE-Receipts the past week, 380; shipments,
2,90; steady; native shippers, 28,704.40; native stockers and feeders, 13,006.375; native cows, 22,2563.40;
Colorado, 22,2563.40; wintered Texas, 22,563.60; HOGS-Receipts, 13,775; shipments, 6,509; wenk;
choice heavy, 24,104.15; light shipping and mixed
packing, 33,304.05. BAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY. April 29.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2.5.16 head through stock; nothing doing.
HO685.—Receipts to-day, 1.400 head; Philadelphias, 8.8565.(8); Yorkers, 84.8544.75.
SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; wooled, 85.003.7.00; clipped, 85.3065.00.

CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, April 28.—Ho68—Stronger; common, 83.80@4.15; light, \$4.25@4.55; packing, \$4.15@4.50; butchers', \$4.55@4.70; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,000. 1NDIANAPOLIS.

LUMBER. The cargo market was again quiet. Three or tour loads were offered, and piece stuff sold at 8.3000, the inside for Muskegon stock. Receivers are expecting larger receipts next week, when they think the yard men will be ready to purchase. Quotations

The yard demand is reported to be improving, and the prices given are usually adhered to. Following is the yard price-list, inside figures being for green lumber:
First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch...
First and second clear, 13(61)4 inch...
Third clear do.
First and second clear rough, 1 inch...
Third clear do.
First and second clear dressed siding.
Common dressed siding.
Common dressed siding.
Flooring, second common dressed.
Box-boards, 18-1nch and upwards.
A stock boards, 10612 inch. rough.
B stock boards, 10612 inch...
C stock boards, 10612 inch...
Fencing, first quality.
Fencing, first quality.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards.
Common boards.
Common boards.
Dimension stuff. 2630 feet.
Putents.
Butterstate of the state hingles, standard and choice...

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool., April 39-11:30 a. m.—Flour-No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 2s 8d; spring. No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 2s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 3s; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 2s 10d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 8d.

Liverpool., April 29.—Cotton—Dull and easier, at 6%36 15-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,80.

Breadstupps—Small business at lower prices; California white wheat, 2s 1d; do club, 2s 10d@10s 5d; red Western winter, 2s 8d@10s 6d. Corn—New Western mixed, 4s 8d.

Provision's—Beef—Prime mess, 74s. Bacon—Long clear, 34s 3d. clear, 34s 3d. LINSEED OIL-27s 6d.

clear, 34s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—718 6d.

SPINITS TURPENTINE—37s 6d.

LONDON, April 29.—REFINED PETROLEUM—616d.

ANTWERP, April 29.—PETROLEUM—187.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s-212s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 10d@10s 7d; spring, 9s 2d@10s 2d; white, 9s@10s 3d; cub, 10s@10s 6d. Corn, 4s 10d. Pork, 6ss. Lard, 57s id.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—4:35 p. m.—Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@10s 3d; row, 4sr 2d@10s; white, 9s@10s 1d; club, 2s 10d@10s 3d. Corn, 4s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Wheat tending downward, and but little doing: red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 3 do, 9s 3d. California declined 1d. Corn stands at the decline; as 9dd. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn at the work of the complex o

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—GRAIN.—Winter wheat dealings quite extensive, larriely on export account, but at a further reduction of 162%, early deliveries showing most depression. Late in the afternoon prices rallied itelige, but as the extreme close weakened again, in instances %c, under renewed pressure to piace susplies, leaving off irregularly; May options about steady as in highest favor; the main business was in No. 2 red; No. 1 white met with a fair call. Cable advices throughout of beaviness; spring wheat weaker, on freer offerings; 170,00 bu No. 2 red at \$1.2621.27; in elevator as high as \$1.37; 22,020 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwanke spring reported within a range of \$1.2021.21. Com—Moderately active movement in good part for early delivery, but at a reduction in most instances of about & deliver, and prices generally weaker, in instances %c survive, and prices generally weaker. Phov/191038—Hog products rather more freely deat in, but at all highly reduced prices, closing, however, more firstly. Here point makes more sought for

SUGARS—Raw inactive but firm.
WHISKY—\$1.10 bid and \$i.11 asked; no dealing reported.
FREIGHTS—Business more liberal, the agreement accommodation for grain attracting more attention.
Rates wholly without improvement, as shippers readily meet the requirements of the export interest accurrent quotations. No urgent call for tonness to arrive, notwithstanding the anticipation of recer offerings of freight, particularly grain, through free offerings of freight, particularly grain, through the late spring and early summer. Through freight above only a moderate degree of animation, though shippers had the advantage.

NEW YORK, April 29.—COTTON—Steady at 11 29. man above only a moderate degree of animation, though shippers had the advantage.

NEW YORK, April 29.—COTTON—Steady at 11 29. man 15-16e; Ottober, 11.21e; 11.75e; May, 11.75e; June, 11.35e; June

80. BUTTER—Dull and unchanged. CHEESE—Heavy; Western fine, 1801640; do atten-WHISKY-Nominal at \$1.1961.11. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trubuna.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—This has been a day of the pression in wheat, the opening price in the morning being \$1.09% for May and \$1.08% for June, and the close in the afternoon being \$1.09% bid for both options. The principal feature of the market was the favor shown the June option, which gradually lessened its distance from May until they were together. In fact, June was in reality worth a fraction more at the close this afternoon. The efforts of the longs to change their May over into June brought this condition of affairs about more suddenly than was deemed possible yesterday. The stock of wheat in store to change their May over into June brought this condition of affairs about more suddenly than was deemed possible yesterday. The stock of wheat in store to the line a year ago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—FLOUR—Unchanged. Grain—Wheat unsettled; popened and declined is and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard il. Mo. 1 Milwaukee hard il. Milwa

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. April 29.—FLOUR—Dull; Minsota extras, medium, \$5.50; good, \$5.50; choice, \$2.51; fancy, \$5.0066.12%; Ohio, good, \$6.50; choice, \$2.51; fancy, \$5.0066.12%; Ohio, good, \$6.0067.18. Louis, good, \$6.5065.05; spring and winter wheats, \$5.007.00. Rys flour in light supply at \$4.3064.37%.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.24; No. 2 red, April, \$1.50% bid, \$1.50% asked; June, \$1.10% bid, \$1.10% bid PHILADELPHIA.

New York claims and Nestra Reserve extra, 2221s; 45 scrips, 2425c; Western Reserve extra, 2221s; 45 scrips, 25 claims, 25 BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md. April 20.—FLOUR—Steady, active, without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher firm; No. 3 Western winter red. spot and April, 51.20(61.23); June, 81.20(64.129); Juny, 81.20(61.23); Corn—Western higher; Western mixed, spot. 69/40-59/c; April, 59/c; May, 67/40-79/c; June, no bid; July, 47/50 asked; steamer, 60. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 416452; do mixed.

4034146; Pennsylvania, diothe. Bye steady at 8
4034146; Pennsylvania, diothe. Bye steady at 8
4030.

HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed,
25256; do roll, 25256.

EGGS—Dull at 8010.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
GHOCERIES—Correctpuchanged and firm, Superdull; A soft, 946.
WHISKY—Dull at 81.1994.1994.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sie mar, quies and easier.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—FLOUR-Dull; superfine \$3.00; XX, \$4.25@4.50; XXX, \$4.75@5.00; high grades, \$3.25

ST. LOUIS.

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GRAIN—Wheat dpened higher but declined; No. 2 red. \$1.094(21.094) cash: 81.004.1014 May; 81.004.015 (and 1.004) May; 81.004.015 (and 1.004) May; 81.004.015 (and 1.004) May; 87.004.015 (and 1.004) May; 87.004 at 140.005 (and 1.004) May; 87.004 May; 87.004

BOSTON.

BOSTON. April 22.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, M.0024.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, N.5026.25; Illinois and Indiana, N.7026.50; St. Louis, N.0027.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, N. 1000 and British (No. 1 and extra white, 1000 and No. 2 white, 40½6000; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, No. 2 white, 40½6000; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, 1000 and 1000 a BOSTON.

TOLEDO.

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White Wabash, \$1.10; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.50; amber Michigan, \$1.104; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.104; May, \$1.14; June, \$1.1134; August, \$7.50; No. 3 red Walsh, \$1.107; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.104; No. 2 red mired, \$1.1194. Corn steady; high mixed, \$1.104; No. 2 red mired, and May, \$3.96; No. 2 white, \$1.80; rejected, \$3.00; and May, \$3.96; No. 2 white, \$1.80; rejected, \$3.00; Closed—Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red, \$3.00; \$1.165; May, \$1.149; June, \$1.25; July, \$1.205; July, \$1.505; August, \$90; No. 2 amper Illinois, \$1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, \$3.000 bu; corn, \$5.000 bu; baries, \$9.00 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, \$3.000 bu; corn, \$1.000 bu; baries, \$1.000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, \$4.00; extra family, \$4.90; \$\times\$.

No. 1, \$5.00\(\times\$\). \$5.00\(\times\$\). \$5.00\(\times\$\). \$6.00\(\times\$\). \$6.00\

DETROIT. DETROIT, April 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged GRAIN—Wheat dull; extra nominal; No. 1 white Lills; April, no sales; May, 21.1135; June, 51.1035; mill-

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., April 31.—COTTON—Dall as High
FLOUR—Quiet; family, \$1,9008.25; fancy unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red. in elevalor, Si.R. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, slo. Cass
casies; No. 2 mixed, Sc. Rye quiet but sacady at the
Barley duil; extrs No. 3 fall, Ho.
PROVINIONS—Pork firm as MAS. Loss provided

PROVINIONS—Pork firm as MAS. Loss provided

**The Control of the Con

was looking at holders on West conversion of what ward gave rise to the Park Board and 1871 the Ge under which the and located, and passed an amen control any stee purpose of combination of the gan avenue as boulevard under ber of property-Michigan avenue cil had passed at taol of dichigan boulevards and various acts the were exercising in connection with the solution of the steel of the stee TO THAT PE

grin; high-mix No. 2 white, 334 675340. HIGHWINES

Cheveland, and white, 110 to PITTSBURG, A steady at Ellips at Philadelphia de

NEW YORK, A

commission bea

receipts, 500 bale ain, 5,650; to Fra 2,000; stock, 197,65

CHICA

and every move a final settleme watched with of The West Sid time to const

make a test cas object being to attorney. Gen. ing toward the cating that side with his expres were fully cons finally the Boss

set to divert Mic se a public stree the ordinance di proviso the city water and sewer requisit three-Council did not The above is contained in the the havers whe Court. In his argume fee of the atreet public street; the take control of put it in the ham poration, but the last use so as to catter as a street proposed to make tharacter of coto exclude any see proper.

ANOT

to control the ward at any time for the purposes the sewerage of the law it was in Park Commission this exclusive co and therefore it

aid valid by the

BUFFALO. BUTTALO, April 23.—GRAIN-Wheat firm; sales of 100 bu No. 1 hard Sheboygun at \$1.25. Corn in good sand and steady at the cash: No. 2 mixed Western. Cashie; 5000 bu April, 415e; boat-load May I at 50. Oals. firm and is fair demand; boat-load No. 2 mstern, 30; boat-load do to arrive, 345e. Rye negress. Barley seglected.

CANAL FREGUES-Firm; 6c for wheat and 55c for 15 New York.

KANSAS CITY. EANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts during the past week, 12,826 bu; shipments, 73,219 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 81.04; Max, 81.05; No. 3 cash, 940; May, 8356. Corn—Receipts the past week, 54,709 bu; shipments, 8,866 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 28,20; May, 280.

PEORIA.
PEORIA. III., April 29.—GRAIN—Corn settive spe HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.08.

INDIANAPOLIS Indiana Polis, April 20.—GRAIN—Wheat wenk; No. 2 red. 81.074691.09. Corn steady at 364c. Osts

OSWEGO. PETROLEUM.

delphia delivery. CSVILLE. Pa., April 28.—PETROLEUM—Market of at 73-5c; highest, 734-5c; closing 4c; chipmenta, 24,300; ave age, 22,500; charters, paverage, 12,600; transactions, 126,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York, April 20.—Business remains quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade stuggish. Cotton goods in light demand, but leading makes in plain and colored cottons are steadily held by agenta. Prints quiet at unchanged prices. Ginghams moving neadily. Men's wear woolens quiet, but generally

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Corrow—Quiet; middling. 1136: low middling. 1136: good ordinary. 1036: net receipts, 500 bales; gross, 1.170: exports to Great Brit-aln, 550; to France, 130; to the Continent, 425; sales, 100: stows, 137 570. TURPENTINE.

WHAMINGTON, N. C., April 21.—SPIRITS OF TUR-

CHICAGO BOULEVARDS.

A Proceeding by Quo Warranto to Test the Legality of the Transfer of Mich-igan Avenue. Since Gen. Smith's somewhat famous-opinion was supplied to the Park Commissioners of the West Side, that body and the sister Boards of the West Side, that body and the sister Boards of the North and South Sides have anxiously considered the question of how the matter can be brought into the Courts so that, with as little delay as possible, a final opinion can be had as to the powers of the Boards in regulating such streets as they may acquire for the purpose of converting them into connecting links between the three park systems of the city. The question is one which concerns the whole population, and every move in the legal proceedings towards

The West Side Park Board have devoted much time to considering the best way in which to make a test case to bring before the Courts, the chiect being to bring it in such a way that their attorney. Gen. Smith, could be engaged in working toward the desired end, and yet not advocating that side of a case which was in conflict with his expressed opinion. Two different ways were fully considered and then abandoned, and finally the Board came to the conclusion that the only way to give their attorney an opportunacy to argue his side of the case would be to bring a case, involving the question at issue, against the South Bide Park Commissioners, the decision of which would of course be equally binding upon the other Boards.

For this purpose there was filed in the Criminal Court yeaterday by Gen. Smith, with the consent of the State's Attorney, a

which sets up that the petitioner was interested in property on Michigan avenue, and that the individuals composing the South Side Park Commissioners had, as such Park Commissionpurpose of converting these streets into a bou-levald, and were controlling the use of it, which, the petitioner held, they had no right to do be-cause they are public streets. He therefore asks them to show cause why they should do so. The Park Commissioners, represented by their attorney, Mr. Boufield, and by Mr. F. Q. Ball, who was looking after the interests of the property-holders on West Westerney. The Park Commissioners, represented by their attorney, Mr. Bondeid, and by Mr. F. Q. Ball, who was looking after the interests of the property-holders on West Washington street, the proposed conversion of which thoroughfare into a boule-vard gave rise to the question in dispute, pleaded in reply to the petition that they compose the Park Board of the South Side; that in 1859 and 1871 the General Park acts were passed under which the South Side Parks were created and located, and that in 1879 the Legislature passed an amendatory act which gave into their control any street they might designate for the purpose of connecting their parks with the central parts of the city; that they named Michigan avenue as the street they wanted for a boulevard under that act; that a requisit number of property-holders whose lots fronted on Michigan avenue consented, and that the Council of Michigan avenue to the Park Board for a boulevard, and that in compliance with these various acts they had taken possession of and were exercising control over Michigan avenue in connection with other park grounds.

TO THAT PLEA GEN. SMITH DEMURRED, assigning as special causes of demurrer, among other things, that there was no power under the set to divert Michigan avenue from its character as a public street to that of a boulevard; that the ordinance did not follow 'he law, since by provise the city retained its right to control the water and sewerage in the street; also that the Council did not vote for the ordinance.

The above is a condepastion of the matter contained in the documents filed in the case by the hwyers when they appeared in the Criminal Court.

In his argument Gen. Smith stated that the feet of the street was in the city for its use as a

Court.

In his argument Gen. Smith stated that the tee of the street was in the city for its as as a public street; that the Legislature had power to take control of the street from the city and to put it in the hands of any other municipal corporation, but that it had not the power to change its use so as to divert it from its original character as a street; that the Park Commissioners proposed to make it a boulevard and to say what the matter of conveyances shall go upon it, and to exclude any class of vehicles as they might see proper.

ANOTHER POINT HE WADE

ANOTHER POINT HE MADE ANOTHER POINT HE MADE
was that the ordinance was bad, because after
granting the power to the Park Commissioners
to control the street, the city retained the right
to control the water and sewerage in the street,
and at any time to come upon it and dig it up
for the purposes of repairing or extending either
the sewerage or the water system; that under
the law it was intended that the control of the
Park Commissioners should be exclusive; that
this exclusive control the ordinance did not give,
and therefore it was invalid.

MR. BONFIELD,
in reply to the first proposition, claimed that it

AIR. BONFIELD,

In reply to the first proposition, claimed that it did not appear that the Park Commissioners intended to change the use of the street from that of a public highway to any other purpose; that a municipal corporation baving charge of streets had the authority to say what kind of vehicles should pass over a street, and what should not. It could prohibit loads of a certain weight from being carried upon wagons the tires of which were less than four inches in width if it desired; it could say that scavenger-wagons and nighted it carts should not pass along the streets in day-time; it could prescribe the limits within which lacks could stand or hay-wagons or market-wagons would be allowed to sell. He held that the control over the street exercised by the Park Commissioners was of similar character, and, so far as they had yet made rules and regulations, they are reasonable, and that the Court must presume that in the future they would be the same; that the Farracts generally had been affirmed and had valid by the Supreme Court of the State, and the assessments and taxes collected under them; that Grand and Drexel boulevards had been improved and governed by the Commissioners for seven or eight years without complaint upon the part of the general public, and ander such regulations as accommodated the persons living upon the street, and at the same innotes the first the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor and the only result of the first provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the granting power, then the provisor contradicted in limited the grantin

Vature's Way. Miros discass, but when she does, appliing to some way or other his. Wort offschaally side unjure

MARINE NEWS.

The Propeller Conestoga Runs Ashore on South Fox Island. Rescue of the Schooner Montauk-The Ida Keith Also Off.

Navigation Opened to Lake Superior for the Season.

A Number of Drownings-Grain and Coarse Freights.

HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

PROPELLER CONESTOGA ASHORE.

Capt. Dennis Sullivan, of the schooner Moonlight, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on Monday he saw a large wooden propeller of the Anchor Line fleet ashore on the South side of the South Fox Island. Before the Moonlight got past the island, about 4 o'clock in the afternuon, the propeller worked off and moved to a point a mile distant from the island, where she came to, as if waiting for some communication with the land. From the fact that the propeller's gangways were open. Capt. Sullivan in-

PROBABLE RESCUE OF THE KEITH. The mate of the propeller Portage reports that when he passed the North Maniton Island, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, he saw two tugs near the landing with a vessel, which must have been the ida Keith. While the Portage remained in significant the languaged to the lower

iand, where he has a wire and children. Deceased was 50 years of age.

A 14-year-old son of Capt. Travis, of the Lower Lake schooner William Jones, was lost overboard from that vessel off Kenosha on Wednesday. The lad fell from sloft.

It was been been to be schooner James Wade had reached Lock II in the Welland Canai, Mona Henderson, the cook of the vessel, either jumped or fell overboard and was drowned. Deceased was 50 years of age. The body has been recovered.

The cook of the schooner Buena Vista has been missing since Sunday evening. The vessel was then moored at Milwaukee, between the Cherry and Pleasant street-crossings.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were very dull yesterday. Shippers took advantage of the situation to make an effort to break the rates to three cents on wheat to Buffalo, but they were unauccessful. Charters were finde as follows: To Collingwood-Schooner Lady Dufferin, corn on through rate. To Sarnia-Propeliers Champiain and Granite State, corn on through rate. To Buffalo-Propeliers Buffalo and Chicago, corn on through rate: schooners Alleghony and Schuylkill, corn on through rate. Capacity, 25,000 bushels corn. In the coarse freight trade there was an active demand for vessels, which happened to be scarce. Rates remain unchanged, but the indications point with atmost untering certainty to an advance within the next fortnight. The only engasements reported remain unchanged, but the indications point with aimost unterling certainty to an advance within the next fortaight. The only engagements reported were the schooner Lookout for cedar ties from Little Sturgeon Bay to Chicago at 65; ceuts apiece, and the Sturgeon Bay to Chicago at 65; ceuts apiece, and the Chicago at 51.50; schooner Josephine Dresden, cedar ties from Mud Bay to Kenosha at 65; ceuts apiece; seow Green Bay, cedar ties from Garden City at 8 cents on the rail. Other charters were also made, but agents would not report them.

A charter out of the usual order was that of the schooner liver Lawson to load with corn and hold it at 50 per day. The vessel was taken by C. Severance. NAVIGATION JPEN TO LAKE SUPPRIOR.

Yesterday Messra. Leopold & Austrian received a telegram from Sault Sie. Marie stating that two Canadian propellers had succeeded in forcing a passage through the ice in Mud Lake, and reached the Sault of Wednesday. Navigation is thus virtually opened to all Lake Superior ports, excepting, perhaps, Duluth.

PORT JOTTINGS.

through the ice in Mud Lake, and reached the Sault on Wednesday, Navigation is thus virtually opened to all Lake Superior ports, excepting, parhaps, Dulath.

Tugs again had little to do yesterday.

Particulars of a row between Union and non-Union stevedores at the salt dock on the upper Burlington Sip will be found in the city department.

The new usy Craw ford w a withdrawn from service Tuesday and Wednesday to receive a new shaft-cupiling. She was on hand again yesterday.

The Anchor line propeller Gordon Campbell arrived here yesterday for the first time this season. She has only one mast now.

According to the reported Capit George McMoran, made yesterday as the miles northeast of Sheboygan, in thirty fathoms of water, that is at a depth of 180 feet from the surface.

The packt idier was to do to Miller Brothers' ship-yard yesterday, and will be placed in dry-dock to-day for an overhauling.

The damage sustained by the schooner Groton in her collision with the schooner S. L. Coyne, in the Straits, on the 14th, is estimated at \$1,500; through being run into at Port Huron on the 2th by the schooner Mary Collins she suffered further damage to the extent of 800.

A telegram to Mesers, Atkins & Beckwith yesterday announced that the schooner Moonlight, says be saw then new four-masted surface further damage to the extent of 800.

The training of the schooner Moonlight, says be saw the new four-masted surfaced further damage to the extent of 800.

The training cost-coutheast, and rested easy, as there was no sea running.

The so oner San Jacinto will go into the Chicago Company's South Side dry-dock to-day to repair damage sustained by striking bottom during her recent trip through the Straits.

A survey of the damage to the schooner Cape Horn sustained in the Straits recently shows that she will require five new plank in the bottom, four plank on the port bow, and four plank on the starboard side. This last hole is ten inches wide and twenty-four inches long. The Good was a made by Capits. Osier and Gunning.

A l

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

HURON & ONTARIO SHIP-CANAL.

A working model of a hydraulic lift-look was on Tuesday exhibited at a meeting called for this particular purpose in Toronto, whereupon it was resolved, "That, having seen the model of the hydraulic lift-look in operation, this meeting is of the opinion that it is thoroughly practicable to apply the same in connecting the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario by canal, and cordially indorse Mr. Capreol's project having that end in view." Also, "That the feasibility of constructing a canal to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario having been demonstrated, this meeting earnestly calls upon the public men of the Dominion to unite their energies in the furthering of so great a work, the accomplishment of which would place Canada in undisputed possession of the trade of the great Northwest, and make it one of the greatest commercial institutes in the world."

A DISATROUS COAST.

phosession of the tride of the great Northwest, and make it one of the greatest commercial nations in the world.

A DISASTROUS COAST.

The sinking of the Eric Belle was caused by striking the anchor of the schooner M. C. Upper, lying at the dock loading. This is the tith series, the schooners Fellowered on that coast this spent, the schooners Fellowered on that coast this spent, the schooners Fellowered in the cast this series, the schooners Fellowered in the cast this series, the schooners Fellowered in the cast this series in the series from where the Eric Bohe lies tunk.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

SCHOONER.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

The total case of the schooner schooler.

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The total case of the schooler schooler.

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n the beach at Peninsula Point, near Eric. The ser nucine harbor.

A thief entered the forecastle of the schooner Newland, at Racine, Tuesday night, and stole a quantity of clothing belonating to the saltors.

Mr. Cauminan, second mate of the schooner J. I. Chedneday landed at Racine from the vessel on The school, stole. Wednesday, sick.
The schooner F. M. Knapp took a cargo of wheat out of kacine on Wednesday.
The small tur Myron W. Knapp, sufit for F. M. Knapp, was launched at Manite wee on Wednesday.
The schooner George G. Houghton reached Sheboyran Tuesday night, with a cargo of coal.
The water in the Sunit Canal is very low, ten feet nine inches on the sill. It will probably come up to eleven feet.

LAKE PORTS. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Mich., April 28.—Up—Propellers

William Cowie, Benton and bayges, and scow H. H.

Hine; schooners J. Maria Scott, Itasca, Bolivia, Guiding Star, Charile Crawford.

nd-South, light. Weather cloudy, with rain. ar HURON, April 28.—Up—Propellers Roanoke, tana, Iron Age, Granite State, Inter-Ocean and ort, Superior and consort and schooners Escana-

Wind-Wess, fresh; weather cloudy.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT. Mich. April 2h.—Passed up.—Propellers Benton and barges, Montana, Roanoks, Grantie State, Europe and schooners James W. Benson and C. M., Neelson; steam-barges Inter-Ocean and consort, Superior and consort and schooners Escanaba and Fayetie Brown: schooners Anus Smith, J. T. Mott, C. West, Monticello, H. C. Richards, D. Stewart, Lendville, Kate Darley, J. W. Doane, Charles Foster, John Rick, Grace Amelia, H. F. Merry, David Wagstaff, Young America, Arrived up.—Tug J. W. Westcott.

Passed down—Propellers Nashus, Annie Young steam-barges Miscouri and barges, J. R. Whiting and consort, Westford, Germania and baryes, Mayflower and barges, Vienna and consort, Belle Cross and tow, D. F. Rose and barges, Mary Pringle and tow.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Win. April 26.—The steam-berge Valentine arrived from Buffalo this morning on her second round-trip. In the afternoon she was chartered for rye to Buffalo at three cents and wheat on through rates. The steamer Flora, chartered at Chicago for excursion purposes, has arrived from Detroit. The schooner Homer sailed for Chicago this evening in search of a cargo. The schooner Albrecht and glagerman came out of dry-dock to-day, and the steam-barge Norman went to replace her broken ESCANABA.

Ap. Clal Dismatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BSCANABA, Mich., April 25.—Arrived—Schooners
Lottle Cooper, Alice Richards. Christina Nealsson,
Canton, Thomas W. Ferry, Co-umbian, Tibbitta, Alice
B. Norris, Clara Farker.
Cleared—Propeller Ohio, schooners Henry A. Kent,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE. Pa., April 2.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Junista, flour and lard; propeller Delaware, merchandise; propeller Arizona, merchandise; propeller Arizona, cementandise; propeller Arizona, cement, Daluth; propeller Pietcher, coat; schooner E. P. Beals, light; schooner Ironton, coal. Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Stunggon Bay, Wis., April 22.—G. O. Spear's new tug, the Thomas Spear, was launched yesterday. Steam was gotten up to-day, and everything works well. She has been chartered by Lawrence & Co., of this place, for towing logs until their new tug, now on the stocks, is finished. It is blowing a gale from the northwest, and has been raining all day. Wind turning cold.

turning cold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 9.—Passed downSchooners Nellie Redington Our Son J. S. Austin,
A. B. Moore, S. L. Watson, John B. Wilbor, Oneonta,
and several steam-barges.
Wibd—East, light; raining.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
SAND BEACH, Mich., April 22.—The schooner Montant, which was ashore twatve miles above here, was puiled off to-day by the tag Oswego, and towed into harbor, THE WELLAND CANAL. PORT COLBORNE, April 29.—It is expected that the Welland Canal will be opened to-morrow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop E. C. Britain, White Lasks madries.

Prop E. C. Britain, White Lasks madries.

Prop R. C. Britain, White Lasks madries.

Prop Rosals, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Rosals, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Rosals, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Rosals, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Campian, Port Huron, sundries.

Schr Saveland, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Monnlight, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Monnight, Buffalo, coal.

Schr K. E. Howard, Port Sheldon, railroad ties.

Schr J. Case, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Charles Hinckier, Cleveland, coal.

Schr Charles Hinckier, Cleveland, coal.

Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Charles Hinckier, Cleveland, coal.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Carrier, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Charles Hinckier, Cleveland Haven, lumber.

Schr Chur of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Grand Haven, lumber.

Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.

Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.

Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.

Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, lumber.

Schr J. V. Taylor. Indington, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Musicaron, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, lumber.
CLEARANCES.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven.
Schr J. Y. Jones, Musicagon.
Schr H. Blood, Musicagon.
Schr H. Blood, Musicagon.
Schr H. Simmons, Musicagon.
Schr R. Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake.
Schr K. E. Howard, Holland.
Schr S. Howard, Holland.
Schr S. Howard, Holland.
Schr Success, Ahnapee.
Schr Silver Cloud, Jacksonport.
Schr Fleetwing, Escanaba.
Schr Gallatin, Cleveland.
Schr Fleetwing, Escanaba.
Schr Bayld A. Wells, Escanaba.
Schr Bayld A. Wells, Escanaba.
Schr Bayld A. Wells, Escanaba.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Plet.
Schr Green Bay, Bay du Noque.
Prop C. Hickox, Musicagon.
Schr H. P. Moore, Musicagon.
Schr A. Mosher, Marinette.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, 320 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Michago. Manitowoc, sundries.
Stam Chicago. Manitowoc, sundries.
Stam Chicago. Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Missle Star, Badalo. 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon. Buffalo, 6,100 bu corn.
Schr Montana, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.

TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, G. W. P. of the Illinois Sons of Temperance, in his address before the Grand Division, at Jerseyville, April 27, asid:

"There is a feeling abroad, that is deepening and widening daily, that the thirty years quarrel between the North and the South, which now divides the politics of the country, and which constitutes the campaign-cry of party leaders, should be terminated; and that the buildoxing which costs a few hundred lives annually, and which renders homeless and helpless a few thousands of our people, chould give place, in the public attention, to that buildoxing which costs ten of thousands of lives annually, and renders homeless and helpless millions of our people. To neglect the 60,000 killed annually by the ignalized drawn-shop, to attend to the few hundred killed by the shot-gus, is out of all proportion. On the principle of the choice of evils there is no comparison.

"A movement has already been commenced, and is now taking form, to coganize the Assertions to the liques-trade as a main issue. The sovement proposed is to compariso by Sates.

straint of natural in the interest of civil liberty; and this saue to have a direct reference to the right of the citizen to keep a dram-shop.

"A number of eminent and influential citizens of both political parties have expressed a willingness to contribute of their means, and enter heartily into such a canvasa.

"There can be no doubt as to the result of such a contest in this State, outside of the large cities. In the rural districts, and with the industrial classes, the American idea of self-rovernment is a sacred thing; and they see in the liquor-traffic a most daugorous enemy, and would vote almost en masse for the suppression of the dram-shop.

"The whole tendency of the dram-shop is subversive of popular government, and is preparing the way for the Smpire by rendering the people incompetent of self-rovernment.

"In such a contest, the Sons of Temperance, as in all previous contests with the liquor-traffic, would play a very important part; and, in view of such a movement, the Order should be put in the very best possible condition for work."

THE COURTS.

THE TEUTONIA LIFE. Judge Tuley has been for several days en-gaged in hearing objections to the Master's re-port, and also a petition for the discharge of the Receiver, in the case of the Teutonia Life-Infiled by the Auditor of State to wind it up, and Hubert Dilger, its former Secretary, was ap-pointed Receiver. The schedule of assets and liabilities showed the latter to be about \$70,000. pointed Receiver. The schedule of assets and liabilities showed the latter to be about \$70,000, and that the assets were all-good and very easily convertible into money. The attorney of the Company consented to the appointment of the Receiver, and the latter took possession of the assets, including the securities at Springfield, converted them into, money, and proceeded to pay the indebtedness. Last summer William Schade filed a petition in the interest of certain Directors, who alleged that the proceedings to wind the Company up were collusive, and begun on behalf of the officers of the Company, including Dilger; that their scheme was to get control, and audit and pay a large number of old death losses, which they had bought up at a heavy discount, and that this scheme was carried out. Schade charged that, by reason of this bias and interest, Dilger was a highly improper man to be Receiver, and should be removed. Judge Williams refused in November last to remove Dilger, but allowed Schade's petition to be referred to a Master, to take proof as to the Receiver's necounts, etc., and his doings generally. The hearing of the exceptions to the Master's report has taken a week, and yesterday afternoon Judge Tuley sustained the exceptions and directed that the present Receiver, thuber Dilger, be removed, and a new one appointed. The new Receiver is to be instructed to bring suit against the Directors so as to have their liability decided in a direct proceeding. The Judge held that the Receiver, by reason of his former connection with the Company, was an improper person to act as Receiver, and that he could be removed for that cause as well as though be had been proved to have been guilty of some direct specific act which would justify his removal.

which they had bought up at a heavy discount, which whey had bought up at a heavy discount, and had been an extended that, by reason of this bias and the bias an

also, a tract of land containing 12.03 acres in the southerst corner of the N. W. & of the N. E. & of Sec. 27, 37, 14; also, 17.15 acres in the southwest corner of the N. E. & of Sec. 27, 37, 14; also, Blocks 3 and 4 of Warrea's Addition to Wildwood, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 22, and 23, Block 1, of Bowen's Riverdale Subdivision of the S. W. & of the S. W. & of the N. W. & of Sec. 31, 37, 14. The price to be paid is \$44,444 in books of the bank at 45 cents on the dollar, which is supposed to be equal to \$50,000 cash. The Receiver was also ordered to pay walte & Clarks \$300 balance due for legal services in the case of the Cook County Savings Bank vs. F. C. Taylor, John M. Wright, Barl F. Mason, and William S. Slater.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Wallace H. Lackerby from Minerva Lackerby on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Ella Barlow from Charies G. Barlow on the ground of desertion; Josie Bowlins from William J. Rowlins for impotency; Elizabeth G. Merriam from Henry H. Merriam, cause desertion; and Joseph Fritz from Paulina Fritz, chose adultery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

B. F. Allen, for the use of H. A. Barling and others, trustees, began a suit in debt for \$1,200 damages against the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

E. D. Cooke, Receiver of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, filed a bill against Sylves-ter and Eliza O. Lind to foreclose a mortgage for \$33,000 on the E. ½ of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 22, 38, 83.

S. E. 2. Of the E. 7. Of the S. E. 2. Of Sec. 2.

S. E.

C. T. Bowen, for the use of Henry A. Barling and others, trustees, began a suit in debt for \$1,200 against the Calumet & Chicago Canai and Dock Company.

H. H. Honoré, for the use of the same parties, sued the same Company for a like amount.

J. M. Flower, Receiver of the German National Bank, brought suit for \$7,000 against Samuel M. Mooro.

STATE COURTS. The Union National Bank began a suit yester-day for \$2,000 against Charles H. Reed. E. L. Shaw & Co. began a suit in attachment

day for \$2,000 against Charles H. Reed.

E. L. Shaw & Co. began a suit in attachment against Thacher White to recover \$1,074.

M. B. Bushnell and James Murray sued Jacob Haish for \$1,200.
Oliver W. Bailey brought suit to recover \$2,000 of the Consolidated Fire-Extinguisher Company.

W. H. McDonald commenced an action in trespass against T. J. Reed, laying damages at \$5,000.

L. B. Otis sued the City of Chicago for \$15,000.

X. L. Otis brought suit for a like amount against the same defendant.

Elisha H. Talbot filed a bill against A. Marsh McConaughety and others to compel them to transfer to him a piece of land near Kensington which has now become very valuable, owing to the establishment at that suburb of the Pullman Palace-Car Works. Talbot got an inking of this before it was generally known, and immediately set McConaughery to work to buy some land there so as to make a nice little "spec" out of the expected advance, at the same time advancing \$150 for carnest money. McConaughery accordingly bought about five acres at \$150 an acre, but, it is alleged, against all directions, took the title in his own name, and now Talbot wants McConaughery compelled to transfer the title to him, and for an injunction to prevent him from incumbering it before final decree.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Helen P. Hubbard, the re-nunciation and refusal of James C. Brooks to act as executor was filed, and Gilbert Hubbard act as executor was filed, and Gilbert Hubbard and George B. Carpenter received the letters testamentary. The estate is valued at about \$50,000, and is left in its entirety to Gilbert Hubbard, husband of the deceased, to be shared equally by their children after his death.

In the estate of A. V. C. Meyer, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Johna P. Young, at the request of the mother of the deceased, and his bond for \$1,000 was approved.

CANADIAN ANXIETIES.

Is the Debt-Laden Dominion Drifting Toward Annexation?—The Exodus to the United States—Views of a Canadian on Reciprocity.

New Tork Herald, April 22.

"I have read with lively interest the Herald's exhaustive articles on the Welland Canal improvement, and it seems to me that in so ably bringing Canada's canal and railway policy before the people of the United States the Herald sustains the great reputation it enjoys at home and abroad."

The speaker, Mr. H. Bowlby Willson, once a barrister at law, and subsequently founder of the Hamilton Spectator, and originator of the policy that converted the high Tory party to liberal conservatism, is a resident of this city. It was through his father's influence and that of the late Marshall S. Bidwell (who recently died in this city, both members of the Legislature of Upper Canada, that the Province subscribed for \$200,000 of the stock of the Welland Canal Compathe late Marsaall S. Bidweil (who recently in this city), both members of the Legislatur Upper Canada, that the Province subscribed \$300,000 of the stock of the Welland Canal Oon ny, organized by Mr. W. H. Merritt, Mr. Willi

ny, organized by Mr. W. H. Merritt. Mr. Willson's father was thereafter one of the directors of the Ganai Company until the union of Upper and Lower Canada and the purchase of the canal by the Government. At that time the enlargement was undertaken. Mr. Willson is thorougaly familiar with the canal and railroad system of the Dominion. In answer to a question propounded by a Heraid reporter he said:

"The effort to get a large share of the grain trade of the growing Western States by means of canal navigation from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and through short canals round the St. Lawrence rapids became a favorit policy of both Upper and Lower Canada iong before the Mackenzie rebellion of 1837, which led to the union of the two Provinces. Little attention was given to railways, and legislation binged mainly upon canal interests. Thus it happened that the Canadians obtained an act of the Imperial Government creating differential duties in favor of all grain, flour, timber, and other

paternal or maternal system of England which for a time indorsed Canadian securities. Getting cheap ioans by so easy a method made Canada a perpetual borrower in the British market. Lately the British Government has refused to guarantee further loans, probably feeling that the time is not far distant when it must foot the bill, and now as soon as a session of Parliament is over the Canadian Premier and Minister of Finance pack their trunks and start for London on a begging expedition. Indeed, they have appointed a resident Minister to the Court of St. James, whose chief duty it will be to promote Canadian loans. In view of the policy that the Dominion is pursuing in building so many unproductive railways many men predict a total collapse of Canadian credit,—public and private,—general bankrupicy, and a cry all over the Dominion for annexation. Mr. John Bright, in a letter to me last summer,—it was published in the Herdid,—expressed his opinion that the present Canadian polloy must endanger British connection. A few annexationists are said to rejoice at the prospect of realizing their hopes right speedily under the policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Decline in Wheat, Cotton, and Iron-Enormous Export of Coin—Disappearance of Gold.

New York Tribune, April 27.

Breadstuffs seem to have touched bottom

last week. After a continuous decline in prices lasting for more than two months, the lowest point this season was reached on Tuesday last, and there has since been a considerable recovery. Wheat had fallen about 29 cents, from \$1.56% in January to \$1.28 on Tuesday last, for No. 2 red winter, but re-Tuesday last, for No. 3 red winter, but re-covered to \$1.33\(\psi\) on Friday, and closed at \$1.31 to \$1.39 on Saturday. Corn had fallen 10 cents per bushel, from 62\(\psi\) in January, but closed on Saturday at 54 to 55\(\psi\) cents. Similar changes appeared in the prices of other grains, and there is still a wide difference of opinion as to the future of the market, many heavy operators believing that the rally last week was only temporary, and that prices will soon fall much lower, while others hold that the statistical position makes a rapid advance in prices certain. The reports from foreign markets do not seem to warrant the conclusion that the demand has been supplied so far that the estimated surplus of wheat in this country will not be all required before the crop year ends, and it is perhaps significant that the recovery of prices last week was accompanied and in part caused by strong purchases for export. At least for the present, a point seems to have been reached at which the foreign buyers are willing to take our surplus grain. There are seme symptoms, however, of a disposition among English buyers to resist by concert of action the combination of American holders, and the marked success which the waiting policy has attained thus far may prompt a resort to it still further. The one thing certain is that the price of wheat, as it could never have been pushed above \$1.50 this year, in the face of the enormous yield and the increase of acreage sown for the next crop, except by the expectation of great searcity abroad and an unprecedented foreign demand, cannot now be maintained at the present figures unless that scarcity and demand result in large purchases and exports.

It is worthy of notice that the greatly ina rapid advance in prices certain. The re

mand may reasonably be expected, but the fact that the mills are so largely employed on advance orders is likely to delay the desirable adjustment of prices for a time. The price of cotton fell to 11% cents for middling uplands, and printing cloths are quoted at five cents for sixty-four squares at Fall River, but large additional orders for brown cottons and other domestic goods were placed with manufacturers by exporters, and there were 64,571 bales of raw cotton exported last week, against 38,006 bales for the corresponding week last year. The exports from the beginning of the crop year to date are still 18,000 bales below those of last year to the same date, but the stock on hand is 250,389 bales more than it was then at the seaports, and 123,642 bales more at the interior ports, or 384,011 bales larger in all. Moreover, Ellison's report for March states that the average weight per bale this year is 485 pounds, against 473 last year, or an average of 2½ per cent, so that a crop of 5,000,000 bales this year would be equal to 5,740,000 bales of last year's weight, and the stock on hand, now 868,139 bales at all ports, would be equivalent to 890,767 hales of last year's weight, though the stock was then only 483,125 bales.

The bank statement last week received the less attention because the money market was quite easy, but the fact should not be overlooked that specie continues to disappear in a remarkable way. The loss last week was \$1,067,200, and since March 6 it has been about \$0,000,000, though the specie in the Treasury has increased only \$1,100,000 during the same time, and the reserves in the banks of Boston and Philadelphia have not been appreciably increased. It would be worth while for bankers to ascertain before long what has become of the \$8,000,000 in specie which has thus vanished from sight in seven weeks, and whether there is any reason to look for a similar drain hereafter. The movement to foreign ports has been lassinificant in effect, for the exports since March 6 from this port amount to

VIRGINIA'S INDEBTEDNESS. RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia to-day rendered a decision declaring that the provision of the act of 1879, known as the "McCulloch bill." exempting 1879, known as the "McCulioch bill," exempting State obligations from taxation, was not unconstitutional but valid, and that the State was bound to receive the coupons attached to the bonds issued under said act at the face value in payment of taxes and other demands of the State. Another point decided was that the law-making said coupons receivable for taxes and other dues of the State was constitutional and valid.

Use Hop Bitters once and you will use no ther medicine. Test it.

J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THE PUBLIC SAY THIS IS AREAD OF The people growd this Theatre to see JOHN P. SMITH'S Famous Company, THE **TOURISTS**

PULLMAN PALACE CAR. The Most Talented Comedy Musical Organiza-tion in the Sorid!

Every evening this week at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Mailness at 2.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. The only Bramatic Entertainment in the City, Monday evening, April M. every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular Ari KATE CLAXTON,

In her wonderful and original impersonation of the Blind Girl, supported by CHAS. A. STEVENSON EDWARD ARNOTT, and her Own Dramatic Compa ny, in the greatest of plays, the Romantic Drama. THE TWO ORPHANS. Monday, May 3—The Pavorite Comedian, JOHN DILLON, supported by the Binisdell Comedy Com. 'y. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Positively Last Nights and Matinee. JARRETT & RICE'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY-ODDITY.

FUN ON THE BRISTOL Introducing the best Specialty, Dramatic, and Musics artists in the country. Next Week-Abber's New York Park Theatre Company in Bartley Campbell's

OLYMPIC THEATRE. To-Night and Every Night this week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. PAT ROONEY
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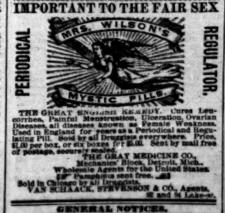
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JENERAL NEWS.

MATRIMONIAL.

DRUBL—CAMBRON.

The wedding of Miss Jennie M. Came ron daughter of Angus Cameron, Esq., and Mr. Wafter R. Deuel, with Fuller, Warren & Co., both of this city, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 200 Ontario street. There were about seventy guests present, mostly relatives and intimate friends of the young couple, and the wedding was a quiet affair throughout. The ceremony was performed by the Rt.-Rev. Rishop Melaren, of the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Mary Cameron and Mr. George L. Cameron, sister and brother of the bride, and the ushers were Messrs. Frank Cahoon, of Detroit, and John Cameron. The couple took their departure last evening for St. Louis and points in the West, and will be absent about two weeks.

The presents dispiayed were numerous and costly. The following is a list: Gold watch, from the groom; French clock, brothers of the bride; large album, A. J. McDuffee; family Hible, parents of the bride; elony table. Mrs. Albert Page; pair of cologne bottles, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett; check for \$50, Mrs. Waiter P. Warren; decorated fruit-set, Mrs. Olimstead; silver cakebasket, Harlan Page and family; handsome Bohemian vase, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Norton; decorated silk tollet-cushion, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fitts; fancy fruit-set, Miss May Rogers, of Dubuque; decorated card-receiver, Miss J. Johnson; unique silver card-stand, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fitts; fancy fruit-set, Miss May Rogers, of Dubuque; decorated ard-receiver, Miss J. Johnson; unique silver card-stand, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fitts; fancy fruit-set, Miss May Rogers, of Dubuque; decorated far, Miss Zearing; operafan, Miss Belle J. Stein; allver and Bohemian ware flower, "Lottle and Lille"; silver creamer and sugarspoon, Uncide E. L. Irwin; silver cream-ladle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wobb; Bohemian ware flower, "Lottle and Lille"; silver creamer and sugarspoon, Miss Eve Gordon; case of nutpicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cahoox, Jr.; pair ornsmented vases, Mrs. Hosford; c

SUBURBAN.

SPORTING MATTERS.

A SCARE IN WALL STREET.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, April 29.—Wall street was thrown into a fever of excitement between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon by what appeared to be a sudden "run" on the extensive banking-house of J. & S. Warmser. A crowd of structing stock-brokers' clerks packed the offices and extended far out into the street. Their presence attracted a mob of idlers, and the services of two policemen were found necessary to preserve order. For the past two days the street has been filled with rumors that a large house was in trouble, and those who had not heard the name mentioned at once jumped to the conclusion that the Warmsers wore the firm alluded to. It was finally learned that the trouble was caused by the neglect of the cashier to have his checks for differences ready in time. The dealings of the firm on 'Change happened to be unusually heavy, and at 2:15 o'clock, the settling hour, a dozen persons rushed in at once for their checks. This made the cashier revous, and delayed him in his work still further. Other persons continued to pour in, and the result was a block which required some extra fast work to relieve. Everything was settled a few minutes before 3 o'clock, and the excitement subsided.

Who Shall Pay the Possible Damages for Its Opening?

The Evasive Answers of the Chigago & Western Indiana People. The Territory Which They Propose Covering with Tracks, Yards, Etc.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

BURLINGTON, In., April 22.—Considerable apprehension has been feit in this vicinity that the recent severe storms, followed by a slight frost. had greatly injured the growing crops. It is now felt, however, that neither grain nor fruit is injured to any serious extent, if at all. Corn, spring wheet, and vegetables are reported by farmers and gardeners to be all right and promise well; in fact, it is claimed that instead of injuring, the recent rains have greatly benefited grains and vegetables, except in a few localities where some alight damage was done by hall. The fruit prospect continues excellent, none of the trees or plants beings injured except the tenderer raspoerry plants. Plums are in excellent condition, and peaches are doing well. The rains have brought out strawberries in fine shape, and the plants are now in blossom and promise an abundant yield. Applies, perhaps the most important crop in this section, never promised better at this season. The season being now soft advanced tilling and comparatively recovers in this section are happy in the anticipation of one of the largest grain and fruit crops on record.

Special Dispatch to The Obscape Tribune.
Dodogynthia, Des Moines Co., April 29.—Spring wheat stands thin on the ground. Has been injured by freezes since it came up. Having very wet weather and wheat enerty all sold.

Chanics City, Floyd Co., April 29.—Ground very wet. Decrease in the acreage of grain wheat sown. Large increase in the acreage of grain wheat sown. Large increase in the acreage of flax. Three acres to one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

Revisal Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

Round Hill. Lincoln Co., April 29.—Less spring wheat sown than last year. None left for shipment. Pour fifths to the country of the dispatch of the country of the country of the proper spring wheat sound and the country of the country of the proper spring whea

DAIRY STATISTICS.

A. prayer-meeting at 150 Madison-st., to-day.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOURteenth Ward Republican Club will meet at Lochner's Hall this evening; important business.

THE TWELFTH WARD AUXILIARY REPUBlican Club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at
the Orden-av., between Polk and Flournoy-sts. B.A.
storrs will address the meeting.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
will meet at Foly's Hall to-night. All Republicans
are invited.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD IRISH AMERIcan Republican Club will meet this evening at 147
Chicago-av., at 8 p. m. Good speakers will be in si-



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